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By ROCKWELL D. HUNT, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, California
1930

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SEMICENTENNIAL PUBLICATION FROM THE
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A FOREWORD

HIS book is intended as a memento of the Semicentennial of the University of Southern California. It cannot lay claim to being a history, yet much of its contents is of historical character; it is not a catalogue, though in it are found many hints of catalogue material; it is not propaganda, although it is designed to stimulate interest.

It is addressed, first of all, to the hundreds of guests and official representatives who will honor the University with their presence during the celebration of her Golden Anniversary. Secondly, it is addressed to the people of Southern California, in whose midst the University has been established. Finally, it makes its appeal to the "Trojan" alumni and students—old and young—who, most of all, have cause to rejoice on this Jubilee occasion. It asks the Golden State to take note that another chapter has been added to the history of its educational achievements.

The University of Southern California has come of age, and now enters the second half-century with vision clarified, with imagination stimulated. In the words of one of our teachers, "The University must inspire, direct and create—blaze new trails into the unknown."

Many sources of information have been drawn upon in the preparation of these pages. Appreciation is expressed to the members of the Administrative Cabinet of the University for data regarding the respective schools and colleges. The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the theses on the history of the University by Leslie F. Gay, Jr. (now deceased) and Samuel E. Gates.

R. D. H.

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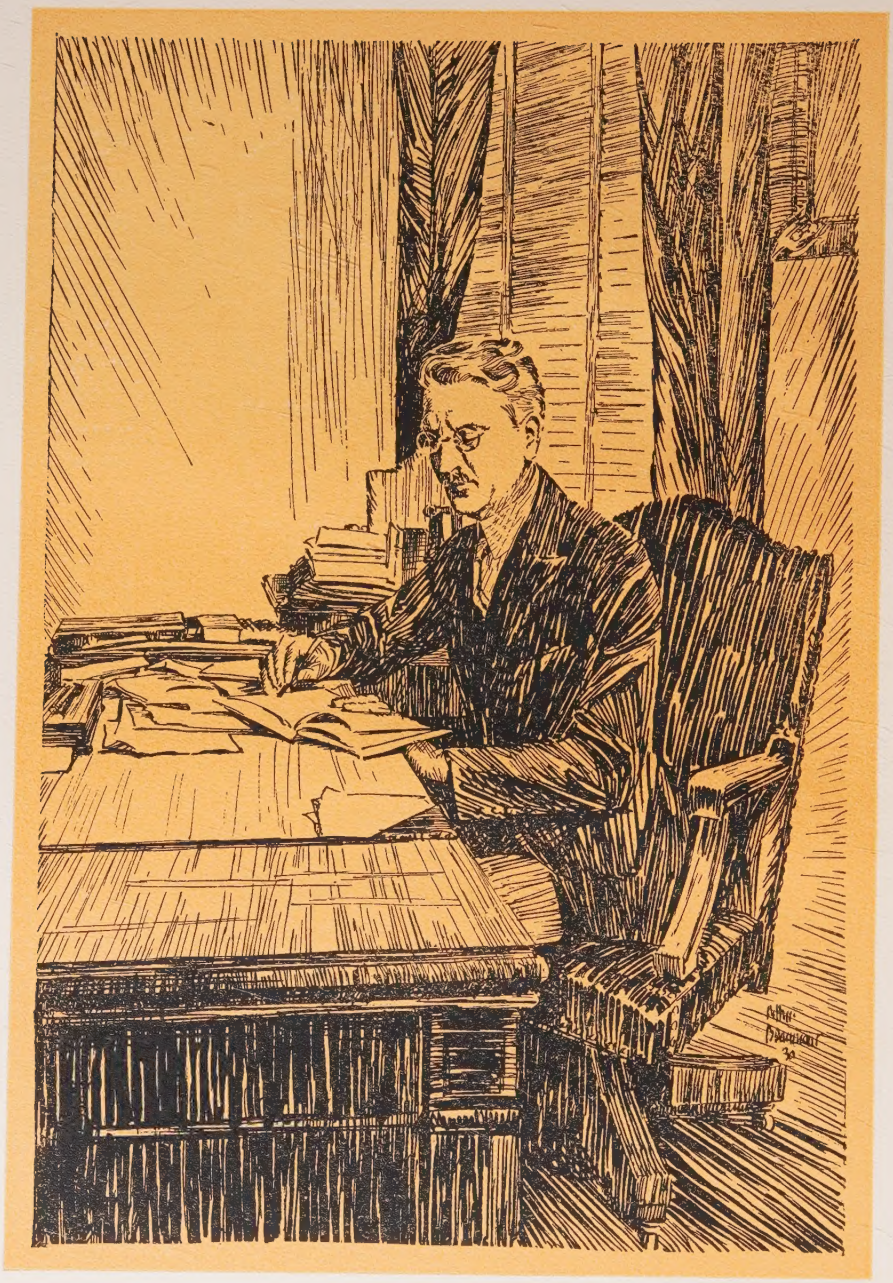
ALL HAIL

All Hail to Alma Mater,
To thy glory we sing!
All Hail to Southern California,
Loud let thy praises ring!
Where Western sky meets Western sea,
Our college stands in majesty;—
Sing our love to Alma Mater,
Hail, all hail, to thee!

—ALFRED WESSON, '24



Rufus Bernhard von KleinSmid
SC.D., PH. ET LITT.D., LL.D.
Fifth President of the
University of Southern California

GREETINGS

From PRESIDENT RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID

THE celebration of her Golden Anniversary is an event of deep significance in the life of the University of Southern California. It is a time for grateful retrospection and for introspection,—but perhaps most of all for the forward look. It affords unique opportunity for honoring the consecrated founders and for registering our high resolve to build as wisely and as well as we may in our generation upon the secure and ample foundations they laid.

To the good friends who have come from far and near to join us in our Semicentennial, representative of the best in academic and cultural life, I am happy and I feel honored in extending a most hearty Southern California greeting! You will feel very much at home here while among us, and after you depart an enriching memory of your presence will linger in our University community.

The University of Southern California stands for culture of a serviceable kind. Her position in metropolitan Los Angeles makes her essentially a city University. But there is no thought of lessening our emphasis upon pure scholarship,—science and letters will always hold a central place in the great university scheme. There is no essential conflict between the theory and the application, between academic excellence and advanced professional studies,—all make for the larger humanity, all contribute to make life more abundant. If the task of the University of Southern California has become complex, it is an engaging one: if her problems have been difficult, her opportunity is inspiring. To the realization of her larger possibilities, the staff of the University dedicates itself.

GEORGE FINLEY BOVARD
A.M., D.D., LL.D.
Fourth President of the
University of Southern California

GREETINGS

From President Emeritus George Finley Bovard

N contributing a few words of greeting to the many friends of the University of Southern California I have the advantage of a viewpoint gained by an intimate acquaintance with the University from the day of its founding in 1880. I personally knew the founders and the motives which prompted them to make the sacrifices necessary to establish the institution. I am quite familiar with the sacrificial devotion of the men and women who have constituted the administrative and the teaching staffs throughout its history. I know something of the achievements of its alumni, and much of the spirit and aspirations of the students of today. From this vantage ground I catch a vision of what the University may become with the continued co-operation and good will of the people of Southern California. *A great Metropolitan University, accessible to the multitudes!* It has been said, "The measure of a nation's success is the amount it has contributed to the thought, the moral energy, the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope, and the consolation of mankind." It is to the support of *this ideal* of national greatness that the University of Southern California is committed. Applying this definition of a nation's true success to our institution, we may justly claim that the University of Southern California has had a fair measure of success.

As an alumnus of the class of 1884, and as President Emeritus of the University, I extend very cordial greetings to all.

SEMICENTENNIAL ODE

FOR THE

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(FULL CHORUS TRIUMPHANTLY)

Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!
Let us laugh in the face of the dawn;
Let us shout with the day coming on.
Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!

(MALE CHORUS, STRONG AND STURDILY)

They have builded all night in a chilling dark
Raising the Trojan towers
Where the western sky meets the western sea
And the desert yucca flowers.
They have builded a heritage to youth
With the dreams they have dreamed so well;
With the faith of our fathers, old in truth,
They have raised a citadel,
They have raised a strong citadel.

(WOMEN'S VOICES RISING ABOVE A LESSER CHORUS)

And they sang as they toiled in the fog-cold hours of the night;
They sang of the joy that could laugh when the dawning came;
They sang as they watched for the first pale hands of light
That would rend the blinding dark with hammers of flame.

(MEN'S VOICES JOINING)

They builded and sang, and their dreams and their songs were one;
They builded and sang, defying the near-sighted hours;
They built in the dark, that with dawning, the new day's sun
Might gild and emblazon with promise the Trojan towers.

(FULL CHORUS)

Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!
Let us echo the challenge of dreams;
Let us build on the heritage of dreams.
Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!

(FULL CHORUS, SOFTLY, AS THOUGH CHANTING)

Now, day, be still, in reverence hush your singing;
With memory seal the lips of laughter bold.
Let triumph yield its place to vespers ringing
Their gentle tribute to the faith of old.
Now, dawning, kneel with rosary of gold,
And, youth, chant softly in the morning air;
Let aging doubt and worship wrapped in mould
Stand shamed before the magnitude of prayer.
And from the wind-swept heavens let there be
An echo of faith's immortality.

(SOPRANO, SINGING ABOVE THE CHANT OF THE CHORUS)

"Holy, holy, holy,
Lord of the old and the new
Builder of forest cathedrals;
Designer of rainbow-spun windows;
Of high vaulted arches stencilled in silver and blue.
Holy, holy, holy,
Lord of the new and the old.
Maker of music's splendor;
Composer of harmony's patterns
Flung out to the world on wings of the dawning's gold.
Holy, holy, holy,
Father of age and of youth.
Author of justice and mercy;
Creator of life that is climbing
On ladders of prayer, faith-hewn, to the portals of truth."

(FULL CHORUS)

Now hail the dawning's light that springs
Triumphant from the soil;
Let morning sun on amber wings

Proclaim the end of toil.
Now, weary heart and weary hand,
Look in these morning hours
To where, from sun-washed western land,
There rise the Trojan towers—
A heritage from those who came
To build with hopes and fears
And wrote in words of lasting flame
Upon the scroll of years.
"A palm to him who merits it"
Let mankind judge his worth,
And honor crown with true renown
The splendor of the earth.

Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!
Let us laugh in the face of the dawn;
Let us shout with the day coming on.
For they have yielded a dream to us
Whose spires reach to the sky;
And they have yielded a song to us
With its courage soaring high;
And they have yielded a prayer to us
That faith should never die.
So—
Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!
Let us laugh in the oncoming hours;
Let us mount to the sky with our towers.
Sing aloud, ho!—Sing aloud!

—Floy Bernice Palmer, '29.

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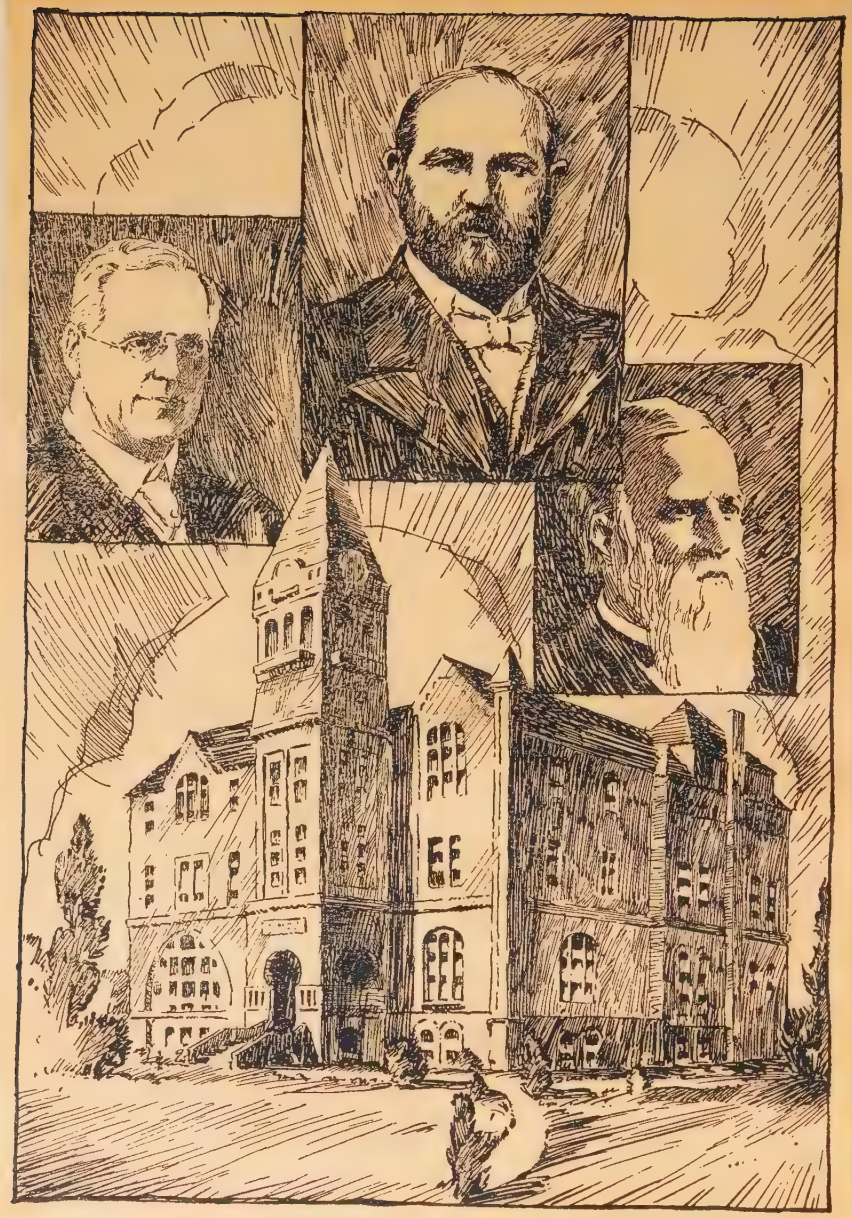
THE BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSITY



Marion M. Bovard, A.M.
First President of the University of Southern California

George W. White
Third President

Joseph P. Widney
Second President

The First Building

THE BIRTH OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE University of Southern California is child of a zealous Methodism. The Reverend John R. Tansey, visioning a great future for the southland, confided his dream to his stalwart confrere, Will A. Knighten, but died before the University became a reality. In 1885 Sarah Tansey, his widow, very generously gave the young institution one hundred acres of land.

As early as 1871 Robert Maclay Widney had interested "Donabel" (Abel) Stearns, a staunch pioneer and large property holder, in a university project; but death overtook the Yankee *Don* before the consummation. As a forerunner of the University, but with no official connection, the Academy founded in 1876 by Professor and Mrs. O. S. Frambes may be mentioned. This the Methodist Conference adopted as its school, appointing the board of directors. Sensing the dawning of a brighter day in 1879, after years of depression, Judge Widney revived his plans for a university;—this time they were brought to fruition. An evening conference in May between R. M. Widney, J. P. Widney (his brother), A. M. Hough, and E. F. Spence brought the decision to "join in the enterprise of establishing a University in this city." There were numerous offers of land for a campus. The West Los Angeles offer, secured through the activity of Mr. Hough, was finally accepted.

The list of donors, as revealed by the original deed of trust, dated July 29, 1879, includes the names of Ozro W. Childs, John G. Downey, and Isaiah W. Hellman. A. M. Hough, J. F. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, G. D. Compton, and R. M. Widney were named as trustees. It was duly specified that the University corporation should be "under the control and management of the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." When the Academy of Mr.

Frambes closed its doors, the Conference transferred its support and good will to the projected University of Southern California. Additional lands comprising three hundred and eight lots and thirty-seven and one-half acres of adjoining property were donated. The articles of incorporation state as follows:

> The corporation is formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a University for Educational purposes, with all the powers necessary to maintain and conduct a University; with powers to confer any and all degrees, honors and evidence of degrees and honors usually conferred by Universities; with power to confer such other degrees, honors and evidence thereof as said corporation may deem best to confer. . . . . Said University shall be open in every respect for the equal education of both sexes. Said University and corporation is to be under the control and management of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Southern California, or such other conference as it may be changed into.

Actual incorporation became effective August 5, 1880.

The first board of directors included: A. M. Hough, Charles Shelling, E. F. Spence, P. Y. Cool, S. C. Hubbell, E. S. Chase, P. M. Green, J. G. Downey, R. M. Widney, J. A. Van Anda, and J. S. Woodcock. The initial meeting was held September 3, 1880, and the Reverend Marion M. Bovard, A.M., was elected President of the University. President Bovard and his brother Freeman D. Bovard, who was Vice-President and professor, were given entire charge for a five-year period, they assuming full responsibility for the educational department and agreeing to accept for their own remuneration any balance that might be found from tuitions, collections, and other receipts. At its annual session the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church officially adopted the University as the institution embodying the educational interests of the Church in Southern California.

The original campus was bounded by streets named after prominent donors,—Hough Avenue on the west, Downey Street on the north, Hellman street on the south, and Wesley (now University) Avenue on the east. The corner stone of the first building was laid September 4, 1880, with impressive exercises conducted by Bishops Isaac W. Wiley and Matthew Simpson. To those who saw only the present, the unfinished building was described as indeed a lonely object, "standing in the midst of a vast stretch of unoccupied, uncultivated plain covered with a rank growth of wild mustard."

President Bovard was officially inducted into office October 5, and (on the following day) the University opened its doors to students, in all about fifty, most of them special and preparatory students. The college department bravely offered regular classical, philosophical, and scientific courses leading to the respective degrees customary at that time.

In the spring of 1881 Hodge Hall (named for the donors, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hodge) was constructed and furnished as a boarding hall and dormitory. During this year the University Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, chiefly for the benefit of the students and faculty of the University.

The initial year was a period of much labor and sacrifice; but a start had been made, and hope brightened the future. The original library and museum, 700 volumes and half as many periodicals, were chiefly the gift of Alfred Higbie, a superannuated preacher. A literary society of all interested students was organized under the name of "The Union," its avowed object being "improvement in original composition and oratory."

At the conclusion of the University's fourth year, in 1884, the first graduating class received degrees at the hands of their Alma Mater. The members of the pioneer class were Miss Minnie C. Miltimore, F. E. Lacy, and George Finley Bovard (a younger brother of the President), who today as President Emeritus enjoys the profound respect of all Southern California.

The corner stone for the main building (now known as Old College) was laid on September 20, 1884. The building was not completed until 1887, work having been discontinued for a while because of lack of funds. The extensive wings were added in 1905 during the administration of President George F. Bovard.

During the "boom days" of the 'eighties, the University caught the spirit of the times and entered upon an amazing program of expansion under the leadership of President M. M. Bovard. The College at "University," Los Angeles, was to be the cultural center about which "a myriad of units at strategic points" should be planted, the whole to constitute an impressive "University System." First, there was Chaffey College of Agriculture at Ontario, founded through the munificence of George Chaffey, whose son, Andrew Chaffey, is now treasurer of the University. A seminary was planned for Escondido; there was the Maclay College

of Theology in San Fernando Valley; land as far north as Tulare was donated for the Tulare Seminary; a College of Fine Arts was established at San Diego; still other units were projected for Monrovia, Inglewood, and elsewhere. When the boom collapsed, the University of Southern California extended from the heart of the San Joaquin Valley to the southern boundary of the State!

Then came the crisis of 1887-88. The period of deflation, of unprecedented depression, was heart-breaking to the University. To add to the distress, the first President died in 1891. Finances were in a precarious condition; the expansive administration was badly shattered:—the University entered its most critical period, reaching perhaps its darkest days in 1893. Extension and expansion gave place to concentration and centralization.

UNIVERSITY IN FACT AS IN NAME

Courage indomitable, sustained by faith sublime and daring, enabled the devoted lovers of the University to save it from destruction. From its slender, precarious beginnings, emerging victorious from perilous times, the University of Southern California has swiftly risen to a well-deserved place among the great universities of the land. Only in recent years has it taken to itself the full meaning of its ambitious name, by establishing a Graduate School and rounding out a full quota of professional schools and colleges. Its student enrollment has become second only to that of the University of California in the entire West. Its faculty includes many great teachers and eminent specialists. Loyal alumni, found in every walk of life, scattered in many lands, number into many thousands. President Rufus B. von KleinSmid is recognized as one of the most dynamic and resourceful educational administrators in America. The Trustees are fixed in their determination that the University shall yield its full measure of service.

In what follows there is presented, in bold outline, a conspectus of the history and development of the several major divisions which together constitute the University of Southern California.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Bovard Administration Building

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

COLLEGE OF LETTERS, ARTS, AND SCIENCES

HE University of Southern California, as in the case of nearly every university, was first organized as a college of liberal arts. For years the College and the University were synonymous.

The government of the institution was vested largely in the faculty. The first faculty group after the opening in 1880 included the following: Marion C. Bathgate, Ida B. Lindley, and E. T. Cox. The first endowed chair, to be called the Tansey Chair of Christian Ethics, resulted from the gift of one hundred acres of land by Mrs. Sarah E. Tansey, widow of Rev. John R. Tansey. In 1886 Dr. Edward Thompson was elected Professor of Belles-Lettres, and Vice-President John Dickinson was added as head of the department of geology and Curator of the Museum. Retiring after a year on account of ill health, Dr. Thompson was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Matthew, who became the first Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Professor George A. Coe was given the chair of English literature and history. Other notable additions to the faculty included H. B. Perkins, Paul Arnold, and Dr. George Cochran.

At the time of the graduation of the second college class, in June, 1885, an alumni association was organized numbering eight members. At present more than twelve thousand call Southern California their Alma Mater.

In the fall of 1890 President M. M. Bovard, broken in health by the strain put upon him, was granted a leave of absence, the active responsibilities of administration falling upon Dean Matthew, who had become Vice-President. Such was the financial status that the Board of Directors could not be responsible for the continuance of the College: Dean Matthew courageously stepped into the breach, agreeing to assume not only entire charge of the management and educational work for a five-year period but also of the financial maintenance of the institution. Thus a

series of crucial years were tided over by virtue of his labor and sacrifice.

Meanwhile the first President died in December, 1891. The University may well feel a sense of pride in the talented and devoted man who gave to it eleven years of consecrated effort, laying foundations with wisdom and foresight. Dr. Joseph P. Widney became President in January, 1892, assuming financial responsibility at a most difficult time. The plan of expansion, known as "The University System" (to which reference has already been made) had a precarious existence for a decade, being eventually abandoned following the "breaking of the boom," when financial depression was at its worst in 1893.

Following the resignation of Dean Matthew in 1894, Rev. Milton E. Phillips became Dean of the College and instituted a number of important changes. The science departments were greatly strengthened. Dean Phillips held the chair of mathematics, Laird J. Stabler was placed in charge of physics and chemistry, Orville M. Phillips took the new chair of biology, and Albert W. Bannister, the department of economic science and commerce. Laboratories were equipped with new apparatus.

Following the resignation of President Widney and the election of Rev. George W. White to the presidency in 1895 came the merging of the two corporations known as "The University of Southern California" and "The College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California." All properties were conveyed to a new corporation of the name "University of Southern California." Dean Phillips resigned in 1898, and for more than a year President White had direct charge of the College of Liberal Arts. In the meantime James Harmon Hoose, who had been President of the State Normal School at Cortland, New York, accepted the professorship of pedagogy in 1896, immediately becoming an outstanding member of the faculty, and serving for some time as Vice-Chairman of the faculty.

President White presented his resignation in 1899. In the interim Doctor George F. Bovard, as president of the board of trustees and presiding elder of Los Angeles district of the Church, assumed chief administrative duties. Doctor George Cochran, for six years Dean of Maclay College of Theology, became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. The faculty numbered nine members, and the students one hundred and seventy-five.

During the lean years of the 'nineties there was pressing necessity for endowment and more ample support. Rev. E. S. Chase conducted a campaign which resulted in numerous pledges, so that between 1899 and 1902 a much needed endowment amounting to $200,000 was assured. Among the largest gifts were those of Mrs. Anna Hough, Rev. Gaylord H. Hartupee, T. D. Merryman, and Rev. A. C. Hazzard.

Professor William T. Randall, for fifteen years head of Chaffey College at Ontario, really a preparatory school, succeeded Dr. Cochran as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, June 4, 1901. During the year 1902-03 the total enrollment, including affiliated colleges, reached 617. But for several years the institution had been without a president; therefore after a careful survey of the field, the trustees, in April, 1903, unanimously elected Dr. George Finley Bovard, a member of the first graduating class, fourth President of the University. He began immediately to strengthen the liberal arts departments, seeking to make each the best that could be secured for undergraduates.

At this time the University buildings included the original college, the Hough Building, Simpson Auditorium, and East Hall (for men) and West Hall (for women) dormitories. In 1905 a substantial addition was made in the form of the extensive wings added to the main building (now known as Old College). A gymnasium was completed adjacent to the athletic field, bleachers were constructed, and the campus otherwise was greatly improved and beautified. In 1907, the gross assets of the College of Liberal Arts were reported as slightly in excess of $600,000. Its faculty numbered 34 members. As to organization we quote: "The President has charge of the educational administration of the University, and is the chairman of the University Council. The principal administrative officers other than the President are the Deans, who have immediate charge of the work of the several faculties." Among the numerous additions to the Liberal Arts faculty may be noted Dr. James Main Dixon (1905), to be head of the English department, and Dr. Thomas Blanchard Stowell (1909), formerly president of Potsdam Normal School (New York), to take charge of the department of education, which undertook the training of teachers for positions in the public schools of California.

The several departments of the College of Liberal Arts grew rapidly, a number of them—particularly those affording preparation of a semi-

professional type—later becoming of sufficient proportions to justify their recognition as nuclei for separate schools of the University. Thus the department of economics developed a group of courses which constituted the beginnings of the College of Commerce and Business Administration. From the department of public speaking, in conjunction with the existent College of Oratory, grew the present School of Speech. The department of education was the precursor of the large School of Education. The department of sociology is the "home base" of the School of Social Welfare. The departments of engineering still later became the College of Engineering, and the departments of architecture and fine arts similarly became the present School of Architecture. These and other developments must not be viewed simply as so many secessions from the liberal arts program, but rather as an attempt to meet the increasing demand for professional training for modern life, while still maintaining the College of Liberal Arts as the central regulative force—in short, the core—of the University.

As was inevitable, American participation in the World War in 1917-18 occasioned some dislocation of organization. A senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, later merged with Students' Army Training Corps, was established at the University, and all able-bodied young men were required to enter upon a two-years' course. Following the Armistice, the Training Corps was dropped; but the University's contribution to the country's cause in the world conflict, in valuable services rendered and the supreme sacrifice made, is an ever memorable one.

A culminating act of the long and successful administration of President George Finley Bovard was the dedication of the central administration building, which happily the University Trustees named the George Finley Bovard Administration Building. The contract for this was awarded April 20, 1919, the corner stone laid with impressive ceremony on October 14, 1919, and the completed structure formally dedicated June 19-23, 1921.

In the spring of 1921 President Bovard, admonished that his health was such that he must take an extended rest from the arduous duties of administration, requested the Trustees to seek a new president, and the administrative affairs were entrusted temporarily to a committee consisting of Lester B. Rogers, Dean of the School of Education; John H. Mont-

gomery, Registrar, and Warren B. Bovard, Comptroller. President Bovard's retirement was received with profound regret. He was made by the trustees, and happily remains today, President Emeritus of the University. Typical of the universal sentiment is the expression of the Committee on Education of the Methodist Conference:

> We would not be doing justice to ourselves if we failed at this time, or when opportunity offers, to give to President G. F. Bovard his full meed of praise for the extraordinary achievements of the University. He is a large man in every way. Every member of the Board of Trustees will bear your committee out in the unqualified statement that, although many others are capable and devoted, yet the noblest Roman of them all is President Bovard, whose masterful generalship controls and advances every department of the great enterprise.

In October, 1921, President Rufus B. von KleinSmid of the University of Arizona accepted the unanimous call of the trustees to the presidency of the University of Southern California. His formal inauguration took place April 27-29, 1922, the occasion being signalized by a Pan-American Conference. President von KleinSmid chose for the topic of his inaugural address, "A World View of Education." At that time the University comprised eight schools and colleges, with a total enrollment for the year of 5,635 students.

Within six months plans were announced for a financial campaign for the University with the goal set at $10,000,000. The endowment had not kept pace with the increasing attendance; indeed, the difficulty of obtaining adequate funds for the phenomenally expanding institution remains to this day the most difficult problem of the university administration. It is doubtful whether in the entire history of higher education in America there can be found a parallel for the actual achievements, with equally limited resources, of the University of Southern California.

Of interest to students enrolled in the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, is the Lottie Lane Prize, established by Mrs. Charlotte A. Thompson as a memorial to a deceased daughter. This prize, an elaborate gold medal, is presented each year at Commencement to that member of the graduating class in the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences who shall have maintained the highest general average in scholarship throughout his four-year college course at the University of Southern California.

The University has won high scholastic recognition as is shown by

the granting of chapters of Phi Kappa Phi in 1924, and Phi Beta Kappa in 1928. The local chapter of Mortar Board, senior women's honorary, was installed in January, 1929. An "A" rating was granted the University by the American Association of Universities, one of the most widely recognized standardizing bodies.

The College of Liberal Arts, now called the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, includes also the School of Social Welfare and the School of Philosophy. Since 1923 the College has been under the competent direction of Dr. Karl Tinsley Waugh, formerly Dean of Berea College.

The University of Southern California was one of the first to recognize the educational opportunities and needs presented by the motion picture industry. Its location within easy access of the very citadel of cinematography adds to the appropriateness of heeding this new demand upon higher education,—there is urgent need for expert workers who shall combine academic culture with mastery of technique.

In the summer of 1927 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, then but recently organized for the purpose of uniting the diverse branches of the industry, made overtures to the University with a view to obtaining training in courses suitable for its needs. A committee on college affairs was constituted, headed by Milton Sills, to undertake, with the University authorities, the preparation of courses affording adequate training in fundamental subjects. For the University the work was placed under the general direction of Dean Waugh.

As a result three courses drawn from the University's resources in the field of physics, chemistry, art, architecture, English, and psychology were offered in September, 1927, as follows: (1) the science and technique of cinematography; (2) composition, literature, and criticism for motion picture scenario and continuity writing; (3) architecture and fine arts. Beginning in February, 1929, Dr. Waugh and W. Ray MacDonald, of the School of Speech, successfully conducted what is believed to be the first class in photoplay in an American University. Lecturers in the course included President R. B. von KleinSmid, Dean Waugh, Douglas Fairbanks, J. A. Ball, J. Stuart Blackton, Frank Woods, Paul Bern, Benjamin Glazer, Irving Thalberg, Clara Beranger, Conrad Nagel, William Cameron Menzies, M. C. Levee, Edwin Schallert, William C. De Mille, Joseph Alexander Leighton, and Emory S. Bogardus. A similar class is

being conducted again during the spring of 1930, an equally competent and brilliant group of lecturers having been secured. There has been much demand for the course lectures in published form.

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION

A primary motive in the minds of the founders of the University of Southern California was the training of young men for leadership in the Christian ministry. Indeed, the beginnings of a school of religion antedated by several years the establishment of the University; for in 1876 the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assumed the ownership of and responsibility for the Los Angeles Academy, which was a distinctly religious institution.

Next to the College of Liberal Arts, the first college to be regularly established was the Maclay College of Theology, made possible by a gift valued at $150,000, made by Senator Charles Maclay in 1885. The gift included ten acres of land for a campus and sixty acres for a reserve, located in San Fernando Valley, near the present city of San Fernando. The first buildings were opened to students October 5, 1887, with Dean R. W. C. Farnsworth in charge. On the death of Dean Farnsworth (January 3, 1888), Professor F. B. Cherrington was made Acting Dean. At the close, however, of the academic year (April 30, 1888), Doctor R. S. Maclay was selected as Dean, in which capacity he served until June, 1893, when he resigned on account of ill health.

On account of financial difficulties the College was temporarily closed, to be reopened, however, in October, 1894, in West Los Angeles. Dr. J. P. Widney had agreed to assume management and financial obligations. In June, 1899, it was again deemed wise to discontinue the College because of inadequate financial support.

After an energetic campaign for endowment, it was announced that the College would be reopened in September, 1900; but failure to raise the desired amount was responsible for further postponement. Because of the meager assets sincere doubts were entertained as to the wisdom of maintaining this school, many friends of the University inclining to the belief that effort should be centered upon the strengthening of the rapidly growing College of Liberal Arts.

On September 30, 1907, Rev. Will A. Knighten presented to the

Methodist Conference a resolution requesting the "Board of Trustees of the said University to reopen the Maclay Theological College, elect some suitable person as Dean, and take steps as may be necessary to increase the endowment of said College." The resolution was quickly passed, and on the following day Dr. Ezra A. Healy was elected Dean.

The College was promptly reopened at the University Campus, Los Angeles, being housed in the main building (Old College) until it was moved, in the fall of 1909, to Hodge Hall (Thirty-fifth Place and Hoover Street), where it remained for a decade.

Dean Healy, a ripe scholar and genial Christian gentleman as well as kindly administrator, continued in charge of Maclay College of Theology for a period of fourteen years, greatly endearing himself to multitudes of friends; he finally laid down his administrative duties in 1921.

Under a faculty of eight members courses were offered leading to a diploma and to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, the former being granted to those completing two years of work in the College of Liberal Arts followed by a three-year course in Maclay, and the latter, the degree, to those completing three years of theological training following the regular Bachelor of Arts degree. Certain funds derived from the sale of a portion of the Maclay Rancho were added to the endowment of the College.

When Dr. Healy was appointed to the deanship there were no students, no curriculum, no equipment. During 1908-09 thirty-five men were enrolled, in addition to a large class of women studying missions. Hodge Hall was remodelled and equipped as the home of Maclay College. The only fee for students was a $12 registration fee for each semester. Attempts to raise additional funds for the College met with indifferent success, and the problems of maintenance and expansion were difficult.

In the meantime a group of professional schools had been developing in affiliation with the University. In 1911 a proposal was advanced to place Maclay College under a separate Board of Control, as in other professional schools. After careful consideration, however, the special commission from the Annual Conference reported that "no such action was advisable at this time. The action was taken without prejudice to the future." In 1913, Rev. Robert J. Coyne was appointed Field Secretary for the University, the objective being the raising of $500,000 for the Univer-

sity, one-fifth of which should be devoted to Maclay College. The endowment drive was postponed on account of the war conditions, no department suffering more severely than Theology. Notwithstanding the limitations, however, the devoted faculty continued its labors. In 1918-19 a greatly diversified program in the field of Religious Education was introduced, specific attention being given to the needs of lay church workers. Close relations were maintained with the College of Liberal Arts.

To fill the position left vacant by the retirement of Dean Healy in 1921, Dr. John F. Fisher of North-East Ohio Conference was unanimously elected Dean; and at the same time his wife, Lena Leonard Fisher, deceased, was elected to the chair of Christian Missions. In recognition of his services to the College and to the University, Dr. Healy was made Dean Emeritus, and he continued as Professor of systematic theology. Of him a former student writes: "A strain of the spirit of St. John the mystic, of St. Paul the theologian, of Chrysostom the preacher, unite in this gentle, stalwart, clear-thinking, forward-looking Father among us, whom our hearts would prompt to canonize as St. Ezra."

As a result of the careful study of a special committee of seven, Maclay College was, in March, 1922, changed into The School of Religion on the Maclay Foundation. With the coming of President von KleinSmid it was decided to co-ordinate the work of the newly created departments of Biblical Literature and Religious Education with that of the School of Religion. Four specific departments were created, as follows: (1) Biblical Literature and the Principles of Religion; (2) Religious Education; (3) The Church and its Program; (4) Divinity. The broader purpose was not only to prepare men for the Christian ministry, but to train missionaries, deaconesses, religious education directors, pastors' assistants, and workers in other special fields.

The following year brought still further expansions. The modified curriculum, in co-ordination with the School of Social Welfare, provided for the training of various groups of social workers. Requirements were established for the degree of Bachelor of Religion and for the graduate degree of Master of Theology,—which superseded the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

When in 1928 it became known that a change in the legal character of the University's governing board had been decided upon, a new com-

mission from the Southern California Conference was appointed by Bishop Charles Wesley Burns to make a close study of the situation and present recommendations regarding the future policy and government of the School of Religion. This commission, composed of John Oliver, chairman, F. G. H. Stephens, J. W. Gillies, J. L. Corley, and J. H. Geissinger, made a preliminary report to the fall Conference in 1929 and was continued for another year.

The pathway of the School of Religion has been beset with many difficulties. The limitations imposed by inadequate financial support have been severe — at times almost fatal. There have been times when the leaders have not been in agreement as to general policy and when questions of co-ordination and articulation with the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences proved perplexing. Yet through it all there have been devoted men upholding the Christian ideals, giving unstintedly of their time and effort for the enrichment of others, both in the field of theoretical religion and in its practical realization in the lives of men. "The appeal to religion for guidance in its field," says Dean Fisher, "has never been so urgent as at present time. It is challenged to lighten the pathway of truth to ultimate reality beyond the outreach of all other departments of academic research."

COLLEGE OF MUSIC

All through the half-century of the University's history music has played an important role in its cultural life. The department of music was organized in September, 1884. For two years S. C. Nillis served as principal, or head; then, in 1886, Mrs. L. H. Stagg became Professor of instrumental music, serving as principal during most of the period ending June, 1895. In 1893 the College of Music was organized, replacing the department, Mrs. Stagg continuing in charge.

In June, 1895, Frederick A. Bacon was appointed Dean and given full power to engage teachers, arrange courses, and administer the affairs of the College. Walter F. Skeele was called as head of the organ and piano departments. Plans were inaugurated to establish a Conservatory of Music which should be equal to the best Eastern conservatories. On the resignation of Dean Bacon in 1898 Mr. Skeele was appointed Dean and he has held the position continuously to the present time.

The school has had many places of abode. For a time it was housed in the first University building, called the "Annex," moving next into Hodge Hall. In 1905 it was moved into the south wing of the main building (Old College), then but recently completed. At that time the faculty included three piano teachers and one each for voice, violin, organ, and theoretical subjects. The total enrollment was approximately 100. Rapidly increasing attendance called for larger quarters. In 1912 the College was moved to Blanchard Hall, a downtown studio building, largely in order to make available more space for the rapidly growing College of Liberal Arts on the campus. Another move was made in 1915 —this time to Mason Opera House. This, however, proved to be but temporary, for in 1916 the old Marble homestead at Thirty-second and Figueroa streets was occupied; and it remained the home of the College until 1924, when the present home was taken up at Grand Avenue and Adams Street. The large three-story building of red sandstone is surrounded by well-kept grounds abounding in flowers and shrubbery. In the building are beautiful large studios, practice rooms, study and class rooms, an attractive recital hall, and rooms for recreation and amusement. Even so, it was found necessary in 1927 to enlarge the accommodations; and a second building in the neighborhood was leased, in which are housed the library and several studios and practice rooms. It has become evident that ideal housing conditions cannot be fully realized until there shall be erected on the University Campus a beautiful and commanding Hall of Music. For the realization of this dream of years there is at present lively hope.

The curriculum of the College has been similarly expanded. In 1915 a department of public school music was established, and this feature proved to be very successful from the time Miss Lillian Cummings was appointed its director, in 1918. Then it was that the College gained State recognition for the training of teachers and supervisors of music for the public schools. In 1920 Dr. Arnold H. Wagner succeeded Miss Cummings, and under his competent leadership the department has become one of the strongest in the institution. In 1920 Olga Steeb became head of the piano department. In 1923 Max L. Swarthout was called to become head of this department, a position he still holds.

The theoretical department has been broadened until it comprises

courses in harmony, ear training, history, counterpoint, form and analysis, composition, and other subjects. Conspicuous among the teachers was Carolyn Alchin, deceased, whose textbooks are still in wide use. In 1925 the College won recognition by the National Association of Schools of Music and became one of the twenty members of that strong and conservative organization. The College had also been granted a chapter of Pi Kappa Lambda (the Phi Beta Kappa in music) when there were but seven schools in the country to be so honored.

The degree of Bachelor of Music was first conferred in 1917, the requirement being the completion of the two-year diploma course in music, or third year in Liberal Arts, and a final year in the College of Music. Diplomas and certificates were also given on the completion of the respective requirements. A special curriculum led to the degree of Bachelor of Musical Education in Public School Music. With the strengthening of the curriculum in letters, arts, and sciences, a broader cultural background is assured to students of music and a closer affiliation has been brought about between the colleges. This relationship was still further enhanced when it became possible, in 1928-29, to obtain the regular A. B. degree with music as the major study.

Beginning with the fall of 1928, work leading to the graduate degree of Master of Music was offered, with the full approval of the Council on Graduate Study and Research. For this degree the bachelor of music must satisfactorily complete a minimum of one academic year's graduate work, in residence, with the requirement that at least two years in the study or practice of music must elapse between the granting of the bachelor's and the master's degrees. This degree immediately became popular, as is evidenced by the fact that four candidates were awarded it in June, 1929, and that a number of other students have been advanced to candidacy. At her death, in 1926, Miss Alchin left a bequest valued at $70,000 for the establishment of a chair of advanced composition; negotiations are at this time under way for the inauguration of this department.

With a greatly enlarged student body the activities of the College of Music have correspondingly expanded. An important step was the appointment of Arthur M. Perry as business manager in 1916, a capacity in which his sound judgment has been invaluable. In 1922 he was made Assistant to the Dean. The Men's and Women's glee clubs of the Uni-

versity, in the earlier years under the direction of Professor Horatio Cogswell, and now under the direction of J. Arthur Lewis, have attained wide reputation for their excellence. The College Orchestra, under the direction of Alexander Stewart, has met with much success. In recent years the pride of musical organizations has been the Southern California Trojan Band, under the direction of Harold W. Roberts. The importance of the various student musical groups led to the establishment of the Department of Musical Organizations, with Mr. Roberts at its head.

As an affiliated body the College of Music was under the jurisdiction of the University Trustees, but the Dean had complete control of the curriculum, the employing of teachers, and the defining of requirements for degrees and certificates. By action of the Trustees, June 6, 1922, steps were taken to make the College an integral part of the University; and with the opening of classes in September of that year the change was consummated, adding another element of unity and solidarity to the many-sided activities of the University. The present high standing of the College of Music and its bright prospects for still greater expansion in the future are due in generous measure to the long, efficient, and devoted service of Dean Walter F. Skeele.

SCHOOL OF LAW

The history of the School of Law is closely interwoven with the history of legal education in the Southwest. Its beginnings were humble. Until 1896 Southern California was without an organized institution for instruction in law, and the only law school in all California was Hastings College of Law, in San Francisco.

The following call for a meeting for the evening of November 17, 1896, was issued to young men interested in law:

To Law Students:

It is to the interest of the Law Students of this city that they unite their efforts toward the formation of a society for mutual improvement. The society should be thoroughly and intelligently organized and permanent in its nature. It is suggested that all Law Students interested in the movement meet at the Court Room of Justice Morrison, on Tuesday evening, November 17th, to perfect an organization.

The group of students responding framed a constitution and by-laws

of the Law Students' Association of Los Angeles, signed later by forty-two members. James Brown Scott, later Dean of the University of Illinois and at present a world renowned authority on International Law, was selected as preceptor, and may thus be regarded as the founder of the School of Law of the University of Southern California.

For several years the organization was without equipment or financial support, and instruction was confined to those subjects for admission to the State Bar. At first the sessions were held in Justice Morrison's police court room, in the Old City Hall; later in a building on the west side of Main Street, between Third and Fourth.

In June, 1897, the Association was incorporated under the name of Los Angeles Law School, with J. B. Scott as Dean; he continued in office until 1899, when he was called to the University of Illinois. The Trustees included such prominent men as Judge Erskine W. Ross, Henry O'Melveny, Percy R. Wilson, and Robert H. F. Variel. A full three-years course was offered by instructors who were lawyers of recognized standing and ability.

Edgar W. Camp, at present General Counsel for the Santa Fe Railroad System, was elected to succeed James Brown Scott as Dean. Dean Camp served but a single year, but did much to insure the continuance of the School. He was succeeded in 1900 by Lewis A. Groff. Another change came in 1901, when the institution was reincorporated as the Los Angeles College of Law, and George L. Saunders was elected Dean. Still another reorganization was effected in the year 1903-04, when Daniel M. Hammack became Dean. In the meantime there were several changes of location, including the rooms of the Ebell Club on Broadway near Seventh Street, the Coulter Building, almost opposite the City Hall on Broadway, and the Coff Building, also on Broadway. For 1902-03, the School was housed in the Los Angeles Trust Building; then it was moved to the Lawyers' Building on Temple Street.

It was in 1901 that a working agreement with the University of Southern California was effected whereby the University conferred degrees upon its graduates, but had no control of the administration of the School. This relationship was manifestly unsatisfactory to the University; accordingly, in 1904, acting on the recommendation of a representative committee, the University Trustees organized the Southern Cali-

fornia College of Law to take the place of the earlier organization and to proceed under the direct control of the University. This Board of Control consisted of George I. Cochran, Hartley Shaw, A. J. Wallace, T. W. Robinson, and Frank M. Porter. Mr. Porter was elected Dean, and Gavin W. Craig, now Justice of the Appellate Court of California, Secretary.

During its earlier years the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred after a two-year law course. In 1904 the curriculum was extended to three years. Methods of instruction combined the use of lecture, textbook, and case systems, with practice in briefing and pleading gained in the Moot Court of the school. As a result of the character of the training afforded and because of the prominence of the instructors in the local bar, the reputation of the school was such that for a time its graduates were admitted to the bar without the formality of passing the State Bar Examination. Ample opportunity was afforded the students to visit the various courts of different grades in Los Angeles.

To meet the demand for additional and specialized work in the profession, a post-graduate course of one year was added in 1908, leading to the degree of Master of Laws for successful candidates holding the LL.B. degree from a three-year institution. The Summer Session was opened at the same time, offering a limited range of courses, and a night school was established, at first for the benefit of freshmen, and later to include junior and senior work. Thus full-time students were enabled to shorten the total period of study, while many persons regularly employed might complete the course in four years.

In 1908 the School of Law was granted membership in the Association of American Law Schools, thus gaining distinct prestige from the scholastic standpoint. High school graduation was made a prerequisite for admission to the freshman class. A close relationship was established with the College of Liberal Arts: beginning in 1907-08 students completing 94 units of liberal arts subjects, including regular prerequisites, were awarded both the A.B. and the LL.B. degrees on the completion of the law course.

From 1908 to 1912 the School was housed in the old Exchange Building—now the Western Mutual Building, at Third and Hill Streets. These quarters, however, were quickly outgrown, and a new home was

found in the Tajo Building, at First and Broadway, where the College remained until it moved to the new Law Building on the campus, in 1925. It was the fifth largest school of law in America in 1925, being exceeded only by those of Harvard, Michigan, George Washington, and the University of the City of New York. The enrollment in 1912 was four hundred and eighty, and the instructors numbered thirty-eight.

In recognition of the increasing interest of women in the law, a special Women's Department was opened in the fall of 1912. In June, 1914, the degree of Juris Doctor was granted for the first time, being conferred upon holders of an approved A.B. degree prior to the senior year in Law who had maintained a high scholarship average and had presented a satisfactory thesis embodying the result of original research. In the fall of 1918 the law courses were placed upon the quarter basis instead of the semester. Beginning in 1920 the entrance requirement was raised to include one year in the College of Liberal Arts, or equivalent; two years later the requirement was raised to two years of college work, only to be still further advanced, in 1925, to three full years.

For a number of years the debate teams of the Law School carried the burden of the forensic work of the University, bringing distinction upon it through intercollegiate contests. Even after 1921, when debating became an all-University activity, a generous proportion of the debaters were drawn from Law.

In the fall of 1925 the spacious School of Law Building on the campus was completed at a cost of $162,500. It is a three-story brick building, with large lobby, well-lighted library, and adequate classrooms.

In 1927, after twenty-three years of devoted and efficient service, Dean Porter laid down the burden of active administration to become Dean Emeritus. He has won for himself a unique place in the hearts of hosts of friends and former students. He was succeeded by Justin Miller, of the Law School of the University of Minnesota.

Noteworthy changes were effected in 1928, the first being a discontinuance of the quarter system and a return to the semester plan. The practice of students entering law offices was discouraged as not being conducive to the best results in study. The degrees of Juris Doctor and Doctor of the Science of Law were ordered discontinued until such time as strictly graduate work should be further developed. The policy of dis-

continuing night classes was also announced. In 1928 an experimental legal clinic was established under the supervision of John S. Bradway, which has already gained much popularity.

Beginning in 1927 the *Southern California Law Review* was published for the School. This bimonthly journal contains articles on the progress of the legal profession, comments on recent important decisions, shorter case notes, and book reviews. It provides an excellent medium of expression for the research work of the faculty and honor students. In the fall of 1928 announcement was made that the School of Law had received recognition by the Order of the Coif, national honorary legal fraternity; and on April 4, 1929, installation ceremonies for a local chapter were conducted for eighty alumni who had been selected by reason of the high standard of work achieved both as students and in their profession subsequent to graduation.

The Law Library contains upwards of 30,000 volumes and is being augmented at the rate of 6,000 volumes a year. Every current legal periodical published in English is found on the shelves. Two new subjects have been developed since 1927: Air Law and Motion Pictures Law. Each year increasing emphasis is being laid upon the study of law as a science, the aim being to give the student a thorough training in fundamental concepts and actual practice under competent supervision, and to instill in him a respect for the tenets of his profession and a desire to serve his community and his profession with honor.

In the brief time Dean Miller has been at the University of Southern California he has received distinct recognition, both local and national, being appointed to high offices and on numerous responsible commissions. He is aggressively engaged in aiding in the formation and development of new legal concepts and improved methods of legal procedure, to the end that the community and the commonwealth may be served and benefited through the efforts of the School of Law of the University of Southern California.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

At a preliminary meeting of the local medical profession held in the office of Dr. J. P. Widney in the Widney Building (First Street near Spring) on March 31, 1885, the advisability of organizing a medical

department of the University of Southern California was considered. Dr. Widney, who had been elected Dean of the Faculty, with power to organize the medical department, occupied the chair. There was complete unanimity in recommending that the proposed institution "be placed at once on a footing equal to any, and superior to the majority of medical colleges of the United States." On May 2, Articles of Agreement between the University of Southern California and the College of Medicine were approved and signed.

This College was one of the first in the country to insist upon a three-year medical curriculum; almost from its inception it was a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, endeavoring at all times to raise the standard of medical education and attainment in the Southwest. Its first session was held in a brick building still standing at 447 Aliso Street: there the work of instruction was carried on for many years. The first graduating class, consisting of nine members, received their degrees in the spring of 1888.

In 1895 the College acquired an extensive site on Buena Vista Street (now North Broadway), between Ord and Alpine streets, on which the Founders' Building was promptly erected at a cost of $20,000. In January, 1899, the Hendryx Pathological Laboratory, erected by Dr. W. A. Hendryx, at a cost of $10,000 as a memorial to his wife, Lucy Sheppard Hendryx, was presented to the College for the use of the department of pathology. Through a gift of Dr. Milbank Johnson, at that time Professor of physiology, and Mrs. Mary J. Munsill, the department of physiology was well equipped with modern apparatus. In 1905 the Dispensary Building was erected at the rear and south of the Hendryx Laboratory at a cost of $20,000. In the following year Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, a member of the faculty, presented to the College and to the profession a handsomely equipped fireproof building costing upward of $30,000. This became the home of the College Library of more than 5,000 volumes, which was open to the medical students and the profession of the city and of the entire Southwest.

Under the administration of Dean H. C. Brainerd the faculty numbered twenty-seven members, including several of the leading men of the profession in Southern California. This group enjoyed complete control of the College of Medicine, which was therefore not an integral part of

the University of Southern California. The reorganized curriculum, extending through four years of eight months each, included numerous lecture courses, laboratory and hospital assignments, and other distinctive features. There were nineteen departments of study in addition to the practical experience provided. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred in accordance with the regulations of the American Association of Medical Colleges.

In 1902 Dr. J. H. McBride was appointed Dean, Dr. Brainerd being given the title of Dean Emeritus. Dean McBride served but one year, being succeeded by Dr. Walter Lindley, under whose administration several important changes were made. Among these perhaps the most important was the inauguration (in the fall of 1905) of an arrangement whereby students working for the medical degree might receive from thirty to sixty units of credit in subjects in the College of Liberal Arts. The completion of an additional minimum of studies in liberal arts, including required courses, entitled the student to both the Bachelor of Arts and the Doctor of Medicine degrees. To earn both degrees normally required a period of six years.

In 1906 Dr. Walter D. Babcock was elected Dean to succeed Dr. Lindley. After one year, however, Dean Babcock was succeeded by Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow. The student body, numbering usually slightly above 100, maintained a regular organization headed by an executive committee composed of the presidents of the respective classes. There were the Senior-Junior Clinical Club and the Sophomore-Freshman Science Club, an active Alumni Association, together with chapters of the best national medical fraternities.

In the summer of 1908 opposition from within the College itself was expressed against the continuation of the relationship with the University of Southern California—a feeling that was heightened by the pressing need for more adequate financial support. Overtures were made to the University of California at Berkeley, looking to an arrangement whereby it should take over the College of Medicine in Los Angeles. Following some negotiation the definite proposal was accepted, and after June, 1909, the College of Medicine became known as the Los Angeles Department of the College of Medicine of the University of California. With the exception of the graduating seniors, who were anxious to receive their

degrees, the classes revolted, the problem of making provision for their further study thus being thrust upon the local University.

By prompt action, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which had been organized in Los Angeles in 1904, became an integral part of the University of Southern California on August 11, 1909. It was located at 516 East Washington Street (Boulevard) in a three-story brick and stone building equipped throughout with modern apparatus and appliances. The government of the College was vested in the Board of University Trustees and the Judicial Council and Senior Faculty of the Medical Department. The President of the University exercised financial control and defined larger policies. Dr. Charles W. Bryson was made Dean of the College.

During 1910-11 extensive improvements were made in equipment, and clinics were established at the County Hospital and the College Dispensary. As the College became more firmly established, entrance requirements became more exacting. Beginning in 1916 the completion of two full years of liberal arts, or equivalent, was prerequisite for admission. In 1918 one year of internship was added to the curriculum, thus rendering it necessary for the candidate to spend seven years in college work in full preparation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons continued as the medical department of the University till 1920, when, after careful consideration, it was deemed best, because of post-war conditions and inability to secure the requisite funds to insure Class "A" rating by the American Medical Association, to suspend the activities of the College till such time as the necessary support and desired rating might be assured. Thus for the period from 1920 to 1928 the University was without a medical department.

In May, 1928, however, the Trustees once more took up the responsibility of providing medical training for the young men and young women of Southern California. Assurances were forthcoming that the profession would support the institution and aid it in securing Class "A" rating. Dr. William D. Cutter, Dean of the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York University, was elected Dean of the re-established School of Medicine. Instruction began on September 17, 1928, the entering class being strictly limited to fifty-four selected students. In the fall of 1929,

another freshman class of like size and quality was matriculated. The curriculum covers a five-year period, demanding three collegiate years as prerequisite; a majority of the present students are already holders of baccalaureate degrees. A faculty of twenty-five members is engaged in the teaching of the basic sciences of the first two years. Laboratories in Science Hall have been temporarily assigned to the use of the Medical School and the necessary equipment provided. The present planning contemplates the erection or acquisition of a suitable building, within reasonable distance from the University campus, which will house under a single roof all the activities of the School of Medicine—namely, a hospital, dispensary, library, and the various laboratories for anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, and clinical medicine. Above all there is a firm determination on the part of Dean Cutter and the University administration, seconded by the medical faculty, to adhere rigidly to the highest standards of the profession in every particular.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

The beginnings of the College of Dentistry are closely interwoven with the history of the School of Medicine. In 1897 Dr. Henry G. Brainerd, Dean of the medical faculty, fostered the organization of an institution in which the principles and practice of dentistry would be taught, in order to supply an educational need that had become apparent. The plan was to offer to dental students the same opportunities for the mastery of the fundamental subjects available to medical students. The first year a score of young men pursued their studies in one room of the Medical College, and for several years medical and dental students were instructed together in such subjects as anatomy, physiology, and chemistry.

The first session of the new College was under the guidance of Dean Brainerd; but at the beginning of the second year the direction of affairs was turned over to Dr. Edgar Palmer, first Dean of the College of Dentistry, who continued in charge until 1900, when he was succeeded by Dr. Garrett Newkirk, who in turn held the deanship until 1905 and a faculty position until 1916.

Because of the rapid growth of the student body, important additions to the Infirmary soon became necessary, accordingly the entire upper floor

of Temple Block, located at the junction of Main, Spring and Temple streets, was leased as the home of the College. Increased registration during the year 1900 made it necessary to secure also the second floor of the building. The curriculum at first consisted of a three-year course, eight months each year, with half-day sessions. Admission was based upon the completion of at least one year in high school; but membership in the National Association of Dental College Faculties necessitated the raising of this requirement to two high school years, and with the opening of the academic year 1903-04 the curriculum was expanded to a full four-year course of seven months each year, with eighteen different departments of study.

Dr. Brainerd is rightly credited with the inception of the College of Dentistry, although the chief work of organization was accomplished by Dean Palmer. During the administration of Dean Newkirk steps were taken for a sweeping reorganization which should greatly enhance the academic prestige of the College. During those early years there was no organic connection between the College of Dentistry and the University of Southern California, the relationship being that of nominal affiliation. Operated upon a strictly financial basis, all receipts and obligations were assumed by the faculty. In 1904, after careful consideration, Dean Newkirk presented the matter to the University Trustees, and on the basis of a committee report it was agreed that the College should become more closely affiliated with the University and placed upon a definite educational basis, while it should continue as a corporation, controlled by an independent board of trustees. Accordingly the "College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California" was incorporated May 12, 1905. This was undoubtedly one of the most important acts in the history of the college. Under the Articles of Incorporation the Board of Trustees was to include one member from the Board of University Trustees, one from the Southern California Dental Association, one from the Los Angeles Association of Dental Alumni, one from the alumni of the College of Dentistry, and five from its faculty. This relationship of close affiliation with the University has continued to this date (1930).

Dr. Lewis E. Ford was appointed Dean of the reorganized College in 1905. Dean Ford has given unselfishly of his time and energy for the upbuilding of the institution, which in very large measure owes its remark-

able growth and advancing standards to his untiring industry and wise administration. High school graduation was demanded as an entrance requirement in 1906, action that won the instant approval of the National Association of Dental Examiners. Minimum requirements for graduation were a three-year curriculum of thirty-six weeks per year, six days a week. Increasing enrollment emphasized the need for more adequate quarters, which led to the erection of a substantial three-story building of pressed brick at the corner of Fifth and Wall Streets, virtually in the center of the city. "The only criticism of the building," we read in the 1908-09 Catalogue, "may be found in that it is so well equipped that the student is given luxuries which he cannot afford when he leaves the College."

Again, in 1914, it became necessary to seek more commodious quarters. The fourth home of the College was erected at the corner of Sixteenth and Los Angeles streets. The Infirmary, facing north, received a flood of light, and fully-equipped laboratories rendered possible the teaching of all branches of dentistry under one roof. The operatory, open the year around, had seventy-five modern chairs, equipped with all necessary apparatus.

Beginning in 1917-18 the course was extended to four years of thirty-six weeks each, and the entrance requirements were made identical with those in the College of Liberal Arts. At the conclusion of the World War there was a great influx of students to the College of Dentistry. The enrollment leaped from 173 in 1918-19 to 321 in 1920-21, and to 575 in 1922-23. Such expansion compelled the thought of an additional building. The building was found at the intersection of Figueroa Street and Exposition Boulevard, adjacent to the University campus, and, after being put into condition for lower division students, it was opened to classes in September, 1920.

In 1926 marked changes were again made in the requirements for graduation, as a result of a nation-wide survey conducted by the Dental Educational Council of America. Thenceforth students had first to complete fifteen units of recommended high school work and one academic year in college, including basic studies in English, a foreign language, and laboratory science. The five-year curriculum led to the joint degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Dental Surgery. The College of Dentistry quickly took rank as one of the largest Class "A" dental col-

leges of the country. In anticipation of the time when it will be located in its entirety at University Park, two pieces of property strategically located have been acquired by the administration. It is expected that the new clinic will be located on one of these lots and the administration building on the other.

The College of Dentistry has had a history of phenomenal expansion and ever-advancing standards, and it was never more vigorous than today. It has held before itself the aim of strengthening its curriculum and its teaching facilities in order that its graduates might assume their places alongside their medical confreres as specialists in the prevention and treatment of diseases of the teeth and adjacent structures and in the prevention of chronic infections and degenerative diseases throughout the body which may originate in diseased conditions of the teeth. Dentistry's aim is to concentrate its educational forces upon one small area of the human body to the end of becoming an agency for public betterment through the thoroughness and completeness of the services it renders.

It may be said with truth that Los Angeles has become a conspicuous center of dental learning, and that largely through the influence of the College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California. Among the master builders of this institution chief credit must revert to Dean Lewis E. Ford, of whom Dr. Julio Endelman, one of his most esteemed associates, thus speaks:

> He will continue to build as he has in the past; and, distinguished as his record of service is today, his plans for the future augur a still greater institution and one which shall reflect the ambitions, the ideals, and—may we not say—the dreams of that type of professional educator who seeks as his only reward the improvement of the physical and mental stamina of generations present and to come through the agency of the educational activities directed by himself and his associates.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The School of Architecture may in certain respects be regarded as the outgrowth of the College of Fine Arts, which was formally discontinued in 1920. Like several other colleges and schools of the University, this College had its beginnings in courses regularly offered in the College of Liberal Arts. Its first organization as a separate school dates from 1887, with Mrs. F. B. Cherrington in charge. Two years later Professor

J. Ivy conducted the school, and in 1895 William L. Judson was selected Dean of the School of Art. Courses in all branches of the graphic arts, both academic and collegiate, were offered, "preparing for architects, scientific investigators, newspaper artists and correspondents, machinists, designers in glass, textile ware, and ceramic ware."

In 1901 the College of Fine Arts (as it was then called) was moved to 201 East Avenue Sixty-six. Surrounded by spacious and beautiful gardens, the building was situated on a bluff overlooking Arroyo Seco and the wide expanses of San Gabriel Valley. A public exhibition gallery was maintained, containing specimens of the work of students. For a time there were no specific entrance requirements, admission to advanced classes being obtained on the basis of samples of the candidates' work. On the satisfactory completion of a full four-year course and the execution of a piece of original work of sufficient merit, the student was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. The College prepared candidates for both the industrial and the fine arts, becoming under the guidance of Dean Judson one of the largest and most efficient art schools in the West.

The school suffered a severe set-back when, on the night and early morning of December 8 and 9, 1910, its buildings, including the dormitories, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of approximately $20,000. Temporary quarters were rented, and within a fortnight a contract for a new building had been let.

In addition to the regular degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science (in Architecture), the teacher's diploma, and the special diplomas in illustrating, design, and sculpture were awarded after three years of satisfactory work.

With the retirement of Dean Judson, after many years of devoted service, July 1, 1920, the College of Fine Arts was discontinued. It had never been an integral part of the University. In the meantime the department of architecture had been opened in the College of Liberal Arts in 1914; to it much of the work of the special college was transferred. This department was housed in the University's original frame structure (then known as "The Annex"), occupying the entire second floor. In a short time the facilities proved to be inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing demands. Meanwhile the degrees of Bachelor of Science in

Architecture and Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering were offered to candidates who completed the regular four-year course in Architecture and Architectural Engineering, respectively.

In 1924, at the suggestion of President von KleinSmid, an advisory committee composed of prominent Southern California architects was formed, and under the auspices of the Allied Architects' Association a definite program for the guidance and assistance of the department was pledged. This committee comprised David J. Witmer, Los Angeles, Chairman; Sumner M. Spaulding, Los Angeles; W. Templeton Johnson, San Diego; Edwin Bergstrom, Windsor Soule, Santa Barbara; and Henry C. Nickerson, Los Angeles, Secretary. After a year's study the committee recommended the reorganization of the department into a School of Architecture and the immediate adoption of a five-year curriculum, to insure a degree from the University of Southern California comparable to that offered by the best Eastern universities.

Accordingly, in 1925, the School of Architecture was definitely established, and Professor Arthur C. Weatherhead, a prominent member of the faculty since 1914, was appointed Acting Dean. The first two years of pre-architectural work are taken in the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, and the three following years in the School of Architecture. The degree of Bachelor of Architecture is given on the satisfactory completion of the five-year curriculum.

During the summer of 1925, a frame building specially designed to meet the needs of the new school was erected on Thirty-fifth Street, near University Avenue, at a cost of $17,700. This temporary structure, attractively built around two patios with the various departments appropriately grouped and co-ordinated, has proved to be satisfactory. The special library is well stocked with books, magazines, photographs, and other illustrative materials; in addition the library of the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles is open to students.

The plans for the school are laid on broad lines, covering the entire range of the allied arts. Special courses in mural painting, sculpture, and decorative design lead to the degree of Bachelor of Decorative Arts, with similar plans for Landscape Architecture and City Planning. It is proposed to add a sixth year to each division for graduate work leading to

the Master's degree when the demand is sufficient to warrant such expansion.

In order to meet the exacting requirements of the profession, the School of Architecture offers two main options, one of architectural design, the other of architectural construction. The student possessing native artistic ability is encouraged to follow the design course, while his more practical brother is directed towards the problems involving the re-interpretation of the visions of the more artistically inclined. Attention is also given to the engineering phases.

In 1927 the School was admitted to membership in the Collegiate Schools of Architecture, which gives it Class "A" rating among schools of its type. The American Institute of Architects recognizes only the schools holding membership and accepts graduates from these schools as junior members in the Institute. A number of local prizes are offered each year for special problem work or attainment by students.

Including the classes of 1928-1929, the University has conferred fifty-five degrees of Bachelor of Science in Architecture, ten of Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering, and one of Bachelor of Architecture. Registration in the School for the first semester of 1929-30 was as follows:

Architectural majors	71	
Pre-Architecture in College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences	111	
Decorative Art majors	14	
TOTAL		196
Fine Art majors	28	
Pre-Art in College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences	27	
TOTAL		55
GRAND TOTAL		251

A large number of Southern California's prominent architects have given generously of their time and attention to the development of the School. Following is a list of patrons who are at the call of the faculty: Jesse E. Stanton, David C. Allison, Sumner M. Spaulding, Robert D. Farquhar, Kenneth E. Carpenter, Winchton L. Risley, Carleton M. Winslow, Fitch H. Haskell, George J. Adams, Reginald D. Johnson. Donald Parkinson has been a loyal helper, and grateful acknowledgment is made to Edward Bergstrom, as President of the Allied Architects' Asso-

ciation. To Arthur C. Weatherhead, Acting Dean of the School, must be given generous credit for his enthusiastic and effective administration.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The College of Pharmacy had its beginnings in the affiliated School of Medicine, and it continued in affiliated relationship until June 5, 1922, when it officially became an integral part of the University. Largely through the interest of L. N. Brunswig, the most consistent supporter of the College from its very beginning, the first classes were held in the fall of 1905. At first there were but ten students, but before the year ended twenty-three had registered. Much credit is due Professor Laird J. Stabler for actual organization, with Professors A. B. Ulrey and Walter F. Taylor assisting. The Advisory Council comprised Dr. Walter Lindley, Granville MacGowen, L. N. Brunswig, L. D. Sale, F. M. Boswell, Frank Moore, and F. F. Bothwell. It was not until the beginning of its second year (October 22, 1906) that the College became affiliated with the University of Southern California. For two years classes occupied the second floor of the Medical Building on Buena Vista Street.

The advancing standards and requirements of the College of Pharmacy are typical of the scholastic progress of the University as a whole. At first, the entrance requirements were equivalent to those for admission to high school, except that the candidate must be at least sixteen years of age. Graduation required a minimum age of twenty-one, following four years of practical experience in pharmacy, with at least one year in college.

Beginning with the third year, classes were conducted at the University campus, where a frame building with modern facilities and equipment had been completed. In 1910 Dr. Stabler was appointed Dean, and has served in that capacity ever since. It was on his recommendation that admission requirements had been raised in 1909 to the completion of at least one year in high school. In 1915 a second year was added. In 1922 the College was honored by membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. At that time the high school requirement for admission was raised to three years, and for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy the regular high school diploma. The standards have been steadily advancing; in 1932 the entrance requirements will be

on the same high basis as in the regular divisions of the University, and the four-year course leading to the B. S. degree will be the minimum curriculum.

The growth of the student body has likewise been typical. By the time the College had moved into the first unit of the permanent Science Hall in 1925, the enrollment had increased to two hundred and seventy-seven. The new quarters are equipped with complete modern facilities, with large lecture room, large library, and study hall. Numerous graduates now occupy managerial positions in chain store pharmacies, others operate stores of their own, some are employed in research laboratories, and many have entered the profession of teaching in institutions of higher learning.

The main divisions of study include chemistry, with Dean Stabler at the head, and pharmacy, under the direction of Professor Arthur R. Maas. The spirit of research, fostered by the College, has resulted in valuable contributions to the field. Co-operation between the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, made it possible to complete a survey of the entire field through a subvention granted by the Commonwealth Fund. This survey emphasizes the claim that Pharmacy is a profession and not a trade. With the modern trend of pharmaceutical education towards higher and more scientific standards, the College of Pharmacy of the University of Southern California is in full accord.

SCHOOL OF SPEECH

The teaching of speech arts dates back to the founding of the University itself, for among the schedule of classes offered during the fall of 1880 was one class in elocution, taught by Miss M. D. McChain. Likewise from the very beginning there was lively interest in speaking and literary efforts—in that initial year the Union Literary Society (later the Platonian Society) was organized. This society was composed of both young men and young women. Its commencement exercises in June, 1882, were reported as "of very high literary merit, consisting of essays, declamations, and original orations, all of which were delivered in excellent style."

By faculty decree the Platonian Society was divided in the fall of 1882 into two societies, the women organizing the Athena Society, and the men the Aristotelian Society. Both have had continuous existence to the present time. Two attractive rooms on the third floor of the Main Building (Old College), completed in 1886, were given to these literary societies, whose activities have centered on that third floor from those early days till now. Aristotelian and Athena halls hold many fond memories for hosts of loyal alumni members.

The College of Oratory was organized in 1895 with Miss Maude E. Willis, who later won national repute as a platform reader, as Principal. The curriculum covered a period of two years, and throughout the course instruction was given in the Delsarte System of physical culture and expression. In the fall of 1898 Lee Emerson Bassett succeeded Miss Willis; but after one year's service he resigned and assumed charge of the speech division at Stanford University, where he has long been Professor of English. Jesse M. Roberts was placed in charge of the College of Oratory in 1899.

The two-year course included physical culture, gesture, voice culture, dramatic interpretation, and extemporaneous speaking; upon its satisfactory completion the diploma of graduation was awarded. The post-graduate course led to the degree of Bachelor of Oratory, or—in the case of one completing the liberal arts course—that of Master of Oratory. Under Professor Roberts the courses were broadened and strengthened.

In 1903 Miss Beulah Wright, a young woman of exceptional ability, was appointed Dean of the College of Oratory, and for fifteen years she guided its destiny. She organized public speaking classes and work in debating in the School of Law, and her debating teams gave a good account of themselves not only in local contests, but in debates with such universities as Columbia, Pennsylvania, Northwestern, and Wisconsin.

The revised curriculum, with instruction based upon the Cumnock method, presented the Certificate Course, requiring two years of private instruction, and the Diploma Course, requiring an additional year. Until 1909 the work in physical education was assumed by the College of Oratory.

In 1918 Miss Wright resigned to marry Willard W. Comstock; and Miss Elizabeth Yoder, a member of the faculty since 1908, succeeded to

the deanship. Under Dean Yoder's progressive administration the College of Oratory was reorganized as the School of Speech, and an important change made in its relation to the University. Up to that time the financial management had been in the hands of the principal or dean, who had assumed all responsibility for teachers' salaries and other expenses. In 1923 the newly organized School of Speech became an integral part of the University, the Dean and all faculty members receiving regular salaries from the Trustees. The immediate effect of this change was to place the School on the same dignified academic basis as the other divisions of the University. The revised curriculum offered the Bachelor of Arts degree, the recommendation for the teacher's certificate, the School diploma, and the special reader's certificate, to candidates fulfilling the respective requirements.

In 1924 Ray K. Immel of the University of Michigan was elected Dean of the School, Miss Yoder continuing as professor until the spring of 1929, when she resigned to organize a private school for girls in Florence, Italy. Further reorganization was effected, all speech work in the University being placed under the immediate supervision of the School of Speech. This included public speaking, debate, oratory, dramatic production, and forensic contests. Admission to the School thenceforth presupposed two years of liberal arts studies. Upon completion of the full curriculum of 124 units of work the candidate receives the degree of Bachelor of Science in Speech. Courses are outlined to prepare students in public speaking and debate, interpretation and dramatics, and speech science and speech pathology.

The work of the School has been materially stimulated by several valuable gifts. In 1922 a gift from Anna M. Robbins, valued at approximately $60,000, was announced. The income from this munificent gift is used to further public speaking and debating, affording exceptional opportunity for participation in platform competition. In 1923 Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Currier established a foundation as a memorial to their son, Dale Currier, who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War; the income is used to promote speech training. Each year Judge William M. Bowen provides six silver cups as awards for excellence in sincere and effective speaking among undergraduates. E. Neal Ames annually provides a beautiful cup for the freshman adjudged the best

debater. In 1929 Mrs. Sarah Taft Teschke, on behalf of Zeta Phi Eta Sorority, presented to the School a handsome large cup upon which the name of the speech senior of each succeeding class maintaining the highest scholastic average for the four-year course is to be engraved.

Through the medium of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences the School of Speech enjoys very close relations with the motion picture companies. In the spring of 1928 the first course in Photoplay was given at the University, under direction of Dean Karl Waugh and W. Ray MacDonald, who had spent several months in close observation of studio activities. As an indication of progress in a new field, the National Association of Teachers of Speech authorized Dean Immel and Mr. MacDonald to prepare a plan for the awarding of a National Association medal for the best work in voice, diction, and interpretation in the talking pictures.

Under the training of Alan Nichols, coach in debate and oratory, the University has established a record that can be equalled by few colleges or universities in the country. Contests in debate held with leading institutions have resulted in a remarkably high percentage of victories for Southern California.

Speech education has been revolutionized during recent years. Candidates must elect two units of work in letters, arts or sciences for each unit in Speech; yet platform proficiency is never lost sight of while emphasizing the scholarly approach and the spirit of research. Beginning in 1928-29 there was a greatly increased demand for graduate work; in June, 1929, twelve candidates were awarded the degree of Master of Arts with major in Speech, while upwards of one hundred graduate students enrolled in Speech classes during the summer of 1929. The School of Speech is recognized as the outstanding school of its kind in the West; it aspires to be the best in America.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

In his Commemoration Day Address at Johns Hopkins University years ago, the Honorable Seth Low dwelt upon the national and international reputation brought to the city of Baltimore by the University. He said:

I marvel at the achievement of less than twenty years. If any argument were

needed to demonstrate the fitness of a city to be the home of a university, your experience would supply it. I wonder if the people of Baltimore are alive to the fame that is theirs by reason of the work that the Johns Hopkins University has done in their midst. The city ought to cherish the university as the apple of its eye.

Is it not a significant fact that most great American universities are blessed with the city environment? The city contributes to the university factors and facilities of the utmost importance. Johns Hopkins could hardly have achieved its unparalleled reputation for scholarly research without the great Peabody Institute Library of Baltimore; Columbia has been vastly enriched by such artistic and scientific collections as those found in the Metropolitan Museum; the literary fame of Harvard is indissolubly linked with the culture of Boston. Southern California has resisted all inducements to leave the city; it elects to be and remain a university in the midst of the city of Los Angeles.

On the other hand, the university in a city must richly reciprocate by projecting its liberalizing activities helpfully into the community. The citizenry may rightly look to the university for light and guidance in the applications of modern science, in questions of industrial betterment, in cultural and artistic contacts, and in great civic and social objectives. The university must assist in the erection and maintenance of standards of merit and effiicency worthy of its high calling; it must ever shed abroad an atmosphere of social idealism. In the words of Richard T. Ely, "Nothing pertaining to citizenship can be regarded as foreign to the twentieth-century university." The city university, being in the very midst of active life, holds a superior point of vantage and occupies a position from which "its influence can proceed farthest and with least resistance."

It is only within the last two decades that the University of Southern California has begun to appropriate to itself the full meaning of the term "university." The appointment of the Graduate Council in 1910 by President George F. Bovard, to have general oversight of the newly-constituted Graduate Department, may be said to mark the advent of the *University* of Southern California. To be sure, it had already developed the beginnings of a group of strong professional schools and had from its foundation borne the university name; but only with the establishment of the Graduate Department did it announce its final determination to live up to its name, to assume the ample proportions of its stature as a university.

Women's Residence Hall

The members of the original Graduate Council of the University, to whom oversight of the Graduate Department was entrusted, were James Harmon Hoose (Chairman), Thomas B. Stowell, Edward A. Von Fingerlin, Gilbert E. Bailey, James Main Dixon, and Rockwell D. Hunt (Secretary). The graduate work continued to expand and the number of candidates for masters' degrees to increase until, with the academic year 1929-30, the following schools and departments were offering majors for the masters' degree:

Botany, chemistry, civil engineering, commerce, comparative literature, economics, education, electrical engineering, English, French, geology, German, history, Latin, mathematics, music, philosophy, physical education, physics, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, Spanish, speech, zoology.

In order more adequately to meet the increasing demands for graduate study, the University Trustees, in January, 1920, authorized the establishment of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The Graduate Council had been enlarged from time to time as additional departments and divisions announced graduate work. This governing body, now known as The Council on Graduate Study and Research, at present numbers twenty-eight members: Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President; Rockwell D. Hunt, Chairman; Theron Clark, Secretary; Lewis Darwin Ames, Herbert D. Austin, Bruce R. Baxter, Gilbert G. Benjamin, Philip Sheridan Biegler, Emory S. Bogardus, Mary Sinclair Crawford, James F. Dodge, Claude C. Douglas, John F. Fisher, Ralph T. Flewelling, Allison Gaw, John G. Hill, Reid L. McClung, Irene McCulloch, Paul S. McKibben, Roy Malcom, Justin Miller, Arthur W. Nye, Lawrence M. Riddle, Lester B. Rogers, Laird J. Stabler, Ernest W. Tiegs, Frank C. Touton, Karl T. Waugh.

With the organization of the School of Education and of the College of Commerce and Business Administration and the reorganization of the School of Religion, and in view of the consequent need of co-ordinating the divisions of the ever-increasing graduate work, the Trustees in 1923 established the Graduate School of the University, to take the place of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, to function with respect to the graduate work throughout all departments and divisions of the University. In June, 1928, a further change in administration was made when

the University Trustees voted that the School of Education be thenceforth regarded as a distinctly professional school, operating on the same basis as the School of Law and the School of Medicine.

Under the supervision of the Editorial Committee appointed by the President, the University publishes accepted research studies prepared by members of the faculty. The first study published under the present arrangement is a monograph on *The Origin and Development of 1 Henry VI in Relation to Shakespeare, Marlowe, Peele, and Greene,* by Professor Allison Gaw. This appeared in 1927.

To this date studies have appeared in three general series,—Language and Literature Series, Education Series, and Social Science Series. Other series will be added in the near future. Studies appearing during the Semicentennial year of the University's history bear the general imprint "Semicentennial Publications." In addition to supplying a dignified medium of expression by the University for important studies, the publication of these monographs provides a wholesome stimulus towards increasing the output of productive scholarship on the part of members of the faculty.

In the fall of 1922 the graduate students of the University effected an organization under the title "Associated Students of the Graduate School," changed in 1928 to "Associated Graduate Students of the University of Southern California." The purpose of this organization is "to insure a co-operative spirit and to secure an acquaintance and better understanding between the graduate students representing the colleges and universities of this and other countries." All graduate students of the University are eligible to membership, and are accorded official representation in the Associated Students of the University. In addition to a limited number of social occasions and weekly luncheons, there are provided each year by the administration special opportunities for members of the graduate student body to meet and hear visiting scholars of national and international eminence.

Graduate work is now conducted not only in the departments of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, but also in Commerce, Education, Engineering, International Relations, Law, Music, Religion, Speech, and Social Welfare. Still other schools of the University are contemplating establishing graduate work. It is the function of the Graduate School to

harmonize and co-ordinate the strictly graduate activities throughout the University, exercising general control by defining general policies within which the respective minor divisions should conduct their work.

In the spring of 1924 official announcement was made that properly qualified applicants would be received in a limited number of departments for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but that no student could be actually admitted to candidacy previous to May, 1925. The first candidate to complete all requirements was David Welty LeFever, upon whom was conferred the degree in June, 1927. To this date (May, 1930) the doctorate has been conferred upon candidates with principal work in the following departments: Chemistry (1), Education (5), Philosophy (1), Sociology (6). Applicants have now been admitted to candidacy in several other departments, and the list of available departments is being extended as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of thoroughly satisfactory standards.

The actual number of graduate degrees conferred since the organization of the Graduate Department in 1910 (not including advanced professional degrees in Law) is as follows: Master of Arts, 857; Master of Science, 47; Master of Arts in Education, 396; Master of Science in Chemical Engineering, 1; in Electrical Engineering, 1; in Civil Engineering, 3; Master of Music, 4; Master of Business Administration, 22; Electrical Engineer, 2; Master of Theology, 20; Doctor of Philosophy, 13.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Of all the schools and departments of the University none has shown more rapid growth and development than the School of Education. As early as 1895 courses in pedagogy were offered by Dr. James Harmon Hoose: these were electives in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Hoose continued in charge of this work until 1909, when Dr. Thomas Blanchard Stowell, President of Potsdam Normal School (New York), accepted a position as Professor of education. During his first year courses were given as follows: Principles of Education, History of Education, Philosophy of Education, Health and Development, Aesthetics, School Administration, Education for Defectives and Feeble-minded Children, and Practice Teaching.

Soon after Dr. Stowell's appointment, steps were taken to secure

accreditation for the University for the training of high school teachers in California. The request was formally presented to the State Board of Education at its meeting in Riverside, April 23, 1910, the University being represented by President Bovard, Dr. Stowell, Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt, and Wm. M. Bowen. A special committee was appointed by the State Board to investigate conditions at the University and submit recommendations outlining conditions under which accreditation might be granted. This committee consisted of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, Dean Alexis F. Lange of the department of education at the same University, and President Jesse F. Millspaugh of Los Angeles State Normal School. Its specific recommendations included, (a) more definite organization of the graduate department of the University, (b) the limitation of the teaching schedule to a maximum of twelve hours per week for professors conducting graduate courses, and (c) substantial additions to the general library. After appropriate representations by the President and Trustees, the University of Southern California was, by vote of the State Board of Education on February 10, 1911, duly authorized to issue teachers' credentials on the same basis as the University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University. This was regarded as a signal victory, since the University became the third institution in the State and the first in the southland to be accorded this recognition at the hands of the legally constituted authority.

Public recognition of the University of Southern California not only laid the foundation for the rapid development of its work in education but likewise contributed materially to the strengthening of other phases of the University work. Dr. Stowell became chairman of the Graduate Council, succeeding Dr. Hoose, while continuing in charge of the work in education; and the Graduate Department expanded rapidly. In 1917, the University was authorized to issue recommendations for special types of secondary credentials,—thus becoming accredited for the training of teachers in all types of work offered in elementary and secondary schools in California.

In June, 1918, the University Trustees, on the recommendation of President Bovard, authorized the organization of the School of Education. Dr. Stowell was appointed Dean. To meet the need for observation and student teaching the Academy was recognized as the University High

School. Another valuable facility was the teacher appointment office, whose function it was to assist prospective teachers in finding suitable positions.

In 1919, Dean Stowell resigned on account of failing health, and was given the title of Dean Emeritus. His successor was Dr. W. Franklin Jones, of the University of South Dakota, who, however, remained but one year. In 1921, Dr. Lester B. Rogers, of Lawrence College, was appointed Dean, and still holds the position. Under his administration the School of Education has attained a place among the leading institutions of its kind.

Admission to the School was open to those who had attained junior standing in the College of Liberal Arts. Courses were offered leading to the bachelor's and master's degrees with major in education. In February, 1924, the first degree was changed from Bachelor of Arts to Bachelor of Science in Education; and in June of the same year the graduate degree became known as Master of Arts in Education, all graduate work, however, being under the general regulations of the Graduate School, as recognized in 1923. The curriculum was rapidly expanded as the School continued to grow; and the nature of the work and the objectives sought of necessity brought about a close relationship between the School of Education, the College of Liberal Arts, and the Graduate School.

During the spring of 1923, the work of the School of Education was reorganized on a more definitely professional basis. In addition to offering work for the bachelor's and master's degrees, curricula were maintained which led to recommendations for the following credentials: elementary, junior high school, general secondary, special in various types, school administration, school supervision, and educational research and guidance.

Preparatory work in some form was conducted continuously from the opening of the University in 1880 till 1928. For many years this preparatory school, known as the Academy, provided complete high school courses; and its graduates for a time constituted a considerable proportion of the college freshmen classes.

In 1913-14, with the growth of the University department of education, the name of the preparatory school was changed to University High

School, the full four-year courses being established the following year. It was retained chiefly to afford opportunity for cadet teaching, under supervision, to candidates for the California High School Teacher's Certificate. Later it was placed under the general control of the Dean of the School of Education, with its own principal in charge of administration and its vice-principal in charge of student relations and social activities.

By virtue of the close personal supervision and the limited number of pupils enrolled,—added to the purpose to maintain Christian standards of conduct at all times,—excellent preparation for college was afforded in the University High School.

To meet the need for facilities for observation and student teaching in other than high school grades, near-by public schools were opened to the University by the Los Angeles City Board of Education. In 1925, student teaching in elementary grades was centralized in the Thirty-sixth Street School; later, similar opportunities were provided candidates for the junior high school credential at the James A. Foshay Junior High School. In 1928, the University High School was discontinued, and all observation and practice teaching given there was transferred to Manual Arts High School and James A. Foshay Junior High School of the Los Angeles system.

The generous contribution of the University through the School of Education to the training of teachers in California is impressively indicated by the following summary of credentials for the year 1928-29:

General Secondary	446
Junior College	2
Research and Guidance	4
Administrative (Sec.)	67
Administrative (Elem.)	38
Supervisor (A)	1
Supervisor (B)	23
Supervisor (C)	34
Junior High—Elementary	61
Junior High	31
Elementary	56

Special	
Americanization—7; Child Welfare—1; Commerce—13; Home Economics—3; Music—33; Physical Education—18; Spanish—1; Speech—3	69
Kindergarten—Primary	11
Renewals	80
TOTAL	934

Degrees conferred through the School from 1924 to 1929, inclusive, may be summarized as follows: B.S. in Education, 462; M.A. in Education, 377; Ph.D. degree, 5.

Under authorization of the University Trustees, June, 1928, the School of Education was reorganized as a strictly professional school, thus receiving more complete autonomy, as in the case of the schools of Law and Medicine. A three-year graduate curriculum was announced leading to the professional degree of Doctor of Education, which is held to be, in quantity and quality of work required, equivalent to the doctorate in philosophy.

In 1922, a local chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, national honor society in Education for men, was installed in the University. In June, 1924, a national charter of Pi Lambda Theta, similar honor society for women, was received. These fraternities emphasize the ideals of research, leadership, and service.

In 1923, Mrs. Mary Blakeslee Stowell offered the personal library of Dean Stowell, her husband, as a nucleus for a special library in the School of Education. During 1924, a campaign was launched for the endowment of the Stowell Research Library. A considerable number of volumes have been acquired, largely through gifts by Mrs. Juliette Blake Koepfli, Dean Rogers, and others. The south wing of Bovard Administration Building was dedicated, in 1921, as the Thomas Blanchard Stowell Hall of Education, in honor of the man who contributed so richly to its development; and the administrative offices of the School of Education are at present located on its third floor.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

A Commercial Department existed in the University of Southern California as early as 1895-96. In those earlier days students were trained for positions as bookkeepers and stenographers. From 1895 to 1907 this work was regularly offered, first under the direction of Jesse G. Cross and later of M. H. Starke. In 1907, however, the Commercial Department was discontinued at the University.

In 1906-07 the department of economics and sociology was organized, the courses in economics having previously been given by Dr. James H. Hoose. Almost from the beginning the work of the department was closely related to the life of the business world by Rockwell D. Hunt, who became its head in 1908. Such was the growth of classes in these subjects that it was deemed wise to establish sociology as a separate department in 1915, and Emory S. Bogardus was appointed its head.

A growing demand was observed for an institution of collegiate grade which should offer adequate preparation to students desiring to equip themselves for executive positions and as commercial engineers in the new era in business. To meet this demand, the Trustees, on January 27, 1920, acting on the recommendation of President Bovard and Dr. Hunt, authorized the establishment of the College of Commerce and Business Administration. This College technically began its career in February, 1920, but was formally opened in the fall of that year, utilizing for its first curriculum a group of courses from the economics department. Dr. Hunt was appointed Director; later, Dean. The projected four-year curriculum led to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, with seven group majors announced, as follows: General business, accounting, banking and finance, foreign trade, industrial management, insurance, public service, railroad traffic and transportation, and secretarial science. Candidates completing a year of graduate work qualified for the degree of Master of Business Administration. An evening division of somewhat limited scope was opened in 1921 in the Tajo Building, at First and Broadway. The following year the Evening Division moved to the Realty Building on Spring Street, and later it became the nucleus for Metropolitan (now University) College.

Harold Stonier was instrumental in securing the underwriting

of prominent Los Angeles business men for the institution and the co-operation of various business houses, known as "Co-operating Houses," was obtained, thus affording the student opportunity for acting business experience during his senior year. Likewise a number of business men's associations pledged active co-operation, including Los Angeles Credit Men's Association (wholesale), Retail Merchants' Credit Association, World Traders, Los Angeles Fire Insurance Exchange, Employment Managers' Association, Better Letters Association, Los Angeles Realty Board, and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Many other prominent firms and organizations later added their endorsement, reflecting the hearty reception accorded the new College by the business community.

In recognition of the service of the College and as a generous expression of confidence, twenty prominent business men consented to serve as a board of guarantors in 1921, agreeing to obligate themselves to pay any deficit for the ensuing year not exceeding $20,000. This gracious offer, made possible by the helpful interest of Mr. Henry S. McKee, enabled the College to enlarge its faculty and otherwise augment its facilities. The Board of Guarantors comprised the following: Henry S. McKee, Henry M. Robinson, E. D. Lyman, J. E. Fishburn, Marco C. Hellman, W. H. Brophy, A. M. Chaffey, R. D. Judkins, J. A. Graves, D. T. Babcock, K. H. Moulton, R. B. Hardacre, Jay Spence, F. W. Braun, R. J. Schweppe, A. C. Balch, Donald O'Melveny, W. B. Cline, R. H. Ballard, and W. Ross Campbell.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, held at Philadelphia in May, 1922, the local College was elected the twenty-fourth member of the Association. A further recognition was the granting of a charter for a local chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma, national commerce honor society. An important activity was the founding of *Commerce Journal,* issued bimonthly for the purpose of assisting in co-ordinating the business and educational interests of the Southwest. Each issue carried special articles and the results of research in various fields of industry. Dean Hunt was editor and Assistant Dean Emery E. Olson, managing editor. The publication was regularly maintained until 1925.

In conformity with the educational policy of the University administration, the name of this unit was in 1923 changed from the College to

the School of Commerce and Business Administration, the reorganized curriculum requiring two years' preparation in Liberal Arts before formal admission to vocational studies in commerce. Registration was thus restricted to upper division and graduate students, although freshmen and sophomores were permitted to enroll in certain pre-commerce subjects. Two years later, however, it was deemed advisable to re-establish the four-year curriculum, whereupon the name again became the College of Commerce and Business Administration.

In 1925, Dr. Hunt relinquished the deanship in commerce in order to devote himself more completely to the rapidly expanding Graduate School, of which he was also dean. D. Walter Morton was appointed Dean of the College of Commerce. Before completing the year, however, Dean Morton resigned in order to assume the management of the J. C. Penney Farms in Florida. Wallace M. Cunningham was then named Acting Dean, and served in this capacity for two years. In 1927, Reid L. McClung of New York University was selected Dean.

Three groups of men are to be found in the faculty of the College: (1) regular university professors, who are devoting their lives to education as a career; (2) prominent business executives who are willing to present limited courses in their respective fields; and (3) men who devote part-time to teaching while actively engaged in business in metropolitan Los Angeles. Willingness on the part of successful leaders in commerce to co-operate with the College is among its strongest advantages to the students.

In the summer of 1929, the University Trustees authorized the establishment of the School of Merchandising, to be an integral part of the College of Commerce and Business Administration. As a minor division this is treated separately.

The College of Commerce has passed through its experimental stage. It has won for itself a strong place in the business as well as the educational life of its community. During the few years of its history it has done much to justify the vision and purpose of its founders, officially expressed in these words:

It should be clear from the outset that the College of Commerce is not an institution for mere "business training," or a school devoted to "job training"; rather it is an institution devoted to the far broader and higher field of "profes-

sional educational training" in commerce and business. It is conceived that the future will demand broadly educated men, men of social vision and individual initiative, whose chief function will be the work of leadership and co-ordination rather than that of job-holding. The education of the future business executive or "commercial engineer" must be at once liberal and technical.

The enrollment has increased steadily from the opening year, numbering, for 1929-30, approximately 700 students. Three hundred and sixty-five degrees have been conferred, previous to 1930. Beginning in the year 1928-29 the College established the following departments: accounting, banking and finance, management, marketing, trade and transportation. A seminar in Commerce was offered for the benefit of candidates for the M.B.A. degree.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The southern portion of California has long been known for its leadership in water power development, high voltage transmission, and water supply and irrigation work. More recently, industrial development, particularly in petroleum, has been so extensive as to attract world notice. There has been an ever-increasing opportunity for well-trained engineers to be of service in Los Angeles and vicinity.

The beginnings of engineering work in the University of Southern California date from 1905-06, when five courses in electrical engineering were taught by Professor George S. Beane. The degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering were offered to properly qualified candidates. Professor Arthur W. Nye succeeded Professor Beane; and after certain changes and additions, the work in electrical engineering was carried forward by Professor Charles W. Lawrence, in mining and chemical engineering by Professor Laird J. Stabler, and in civil engineering by Professor J. B. Johnson. In 1911, overtures were made to Throop College of Pasadena (now California Institute of Technology) looking towards an arrangement whereby the lower division engineering courses of both institutions would be taken at the University and the upper division work done in the engineering laboratories at Throop. Such an arrangement, however, was never consummated. In 1917 Professor J. F. Wilson was placed in charge of electrical engineering, and a full course in industrial chemistry was added. In 1923, degrees in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering were offered, as

were the first two years of a mining course and a four-year course in engineering chemistry, of which Dr. Wilfred W. Scott was later made chairman. Mechanical engineering was dropped and was not restored until 1927. In 1925-26 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Engineering was offered under Professor Allan E. Sedgwick; in the fall of 1929 Professor John F. Dodge, a petroleum engineer for the Standard Oil Company of California, was employed to give full time to this rapidly growing department.

Professor Philip S. Biegler was appointed to take charge of the electrical engineering department in 1923. The demands for engineering education on the part of high school graduates and the insistent calls from the industries for trained engineers resulted, in 1927, in the organization by the University Trustees of the College of Engineering, including the five divisions of electrical, mechanical, civil, chemical, and petroleum engineering. Professor Biegler was appointed Acting Dean. Under more centralized administration the respective divisions are rapidly becoming more completely integrated and the College is now functioning as one of the larger units of the University.

The College of Engineering does not as yet have a building of its own on the campus. Courses have been offered in various classrooms and laboratories. The temporary Mess Hall, which had been erected by the United States Government in 1918 for the use of the Student Army Training Corps, was, after the signing of the Armistice, converted into classrooms for the engineering departments, continuing in use until the fall of 1928, when it was dismantled to make room for the new Science Hall. Temporarily the civil, mechanical, and petroleum engineering courses are offered in newly-constructed Bridge Hall, and chemical engineering in Science Hall; electrical engineering continues to utilize rooms in the north wing of Old College that have been in continuous use since 1906. Obviously there is great need for an adequate group of engineering buildings.

It has become generally recognized that it is essential for the successful engineer to be a good citizen and a broadly educated man. In addition to having sound training in the basic sciences and mathematics he must be well informed, interested in public affairs, and capable of expressing himself effectively both in writing and in speaking. The first two years of the engineering curriculum, therefore, are largely devoted to

this foundation and cultural work. The College places special emphasis upon fundamental principles and the development of the student's power of analysis rather than upon purely informational and technical material.

In addition to the bachelors' degrees in the five divisions of engineering, the degree of Master of Science is now offered in each division, on the satisfactory completion of a year's graduate work in residence. In 1928, there was added the professional degree in each division. This degree is awarded only after five years of successful engineering work in which the candidate has distinguished himself and upon submission of a satisfactory thesis dealing with his own contribution to the field of engineering. Under this regulation two candidates were awarded the degree of Electrical Engineer in June, 1929.

During the year from 1908 to 1929 the numbers of graduates in engineering have been as follows: Civil engineering, 109; electrical engineering, 129; chemical engineering, 18; mechanical engineering, 12, and petroleum engineering, 3, a total of 271. For a time there was relatively slight interest in mechanical engineering, but during recent years there has been a decided trend in that direction. Interest in chemical engineering has likewise been steadily increasing; and at present petroleum engineering is claiming much attention.

The student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was established in 1921, and branches of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers have been organized more recently. Two national engineering honorary societies have been organized—Chi Epsilon in 1924 and Eta Kappa Nu in 1925. Each year the students unite with students at California Institute of Technology in providing a program for the Los Angeles Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The active interest and co-operation on the part of established engineers in this vicinity are deeply appreciated by the College faculty. Their willingness to contribute lectures for the benefit of the students and their generosity in arranging for visitations at their respective plants have greatly enriched the opportunities of those in training for the work of engineers.

THE SUMMER SESSION

In response to requests of public school teachers for further academic work, several members of the faculty united in announcing a very limited

program of instruction for the summer of 1906. The total enrollment was scarcely 100 students; this was sufficient, however, to induce the instructors to repeat the experiment in 1907. During several years the Summer Session was a private undertaking, administered by the instructors giving courses, the University granting the free use of buildings and recognizing the credits earned. There was no uniformity in fees and tuitions for the different courses; and the instructor's compensation depended upon the number of enrollments.

Having demonstrated to the authorities the value of this phase of the work and having convinced them of its financial soundness, the Summer Session, beginning with 1912, was taken over and administered directly by the University. During the previous year the University had been officially accredited by the State Board of Education to train high school teachers for California, a recognition greatly increasing the demand for summer work and at the same time emphasizing the necessity for standardizing admission requirements, tuition fees, and credit allowance. Dr. Thomas Blanchard Stowell, head of the department of education, was appointed Dean; he served in this capacity until his retirement from active service, at the close of the 1919 Summer Session. Dr. Hunt, Dean of the Graduate School, was placed in charge of the 1920 session. Since 1920 Lester B. Rogers, Dean of the School of Education, has served as Dean of the Summer Session.

Down to 1916, the staff for the Summer Session had been drawn almost exclusively from the regular University faculty. Beginning at that date a number of visiting instructors were added. In 1916 tentative arrangements were effected between President Bovard and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California whereby there was to be an exchange of instructors during the summer sessions at Berkeley and Los Angeles. Accordingly four members of the northern faculty taught in the 1917 Summer Session of the University of Southern California. However, this co-operative arrangement did not prove to be permanent, since the regents of the University of California declared their purpose to hold a Summer Session in Southern California, beginning in 1918.

During the past decade there has been a steady and substantial annual increase in enrollment. In 1924, to meet the needs of teachers outside Los Angeles, two divisions were organized,—an eight weeks'

division, opening the third week in June, and a six weeks' division, opening the first week of July. There was also organized a Post Session of four weeks, following the regular session, thus making it possible to complete a maximum of twelve units of work in one summer. Announcement has been made that beginning in 1931 the summer session program of twelve weeks' work will be divided into two equal parts.

The policy of augmenting the summer faculty by eminent professors from other institutions has become well established. In 1929, the summer session staff comprised seventy-three resident and sixty-five visiting faculty members. Approximately one-third of the 4,799 students in the 1929 summer and post sessions were college graduates. The subjoined tabular statement contains interesting statistical data.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

Year	8 Weeks Session	6 Weeks Session	Comb. Session	Law	Music	Univ. Col.	Total	Post	Grand Total
1912	.....	306	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	442
1913	.....	324	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	408
1914	.....	376	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	482
1915	.....	434	.....	110	51	.....	.....	.....	595
1916	.....	676	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	832*
1917	.....	890	.....	118	67	.....	.....	.....	1075
1918	.....	979	.....	29	54	.....	.....	.....	1062
1919	.....	700	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	790†
1920	.....	828	.....	172	130	.....	.....	.....	1130
1921	.....	998	.....	185	153	.....	.....	.....	1336
1922	.....	1394	.....	227	125	.....	.....	.....	1746
1923	.....	1743	.....	167	100	.....	.....	.....	2010
1924	265	1776	2041	102	94	.....	.....	.....	2237
1925	305	2106	2411	139	111	74	2735	531	3266
1926	432	2237	2669	159	63	334	3225	844	4069
1927	445	2513	2958	143	99	845	4045	989	5034
1928	577	2860	3437	236	85	875	4663	1071	5734
1929	551	3159	3710	227	120	933	5040	1089	6129

Work in the Summer Session carries regular residence credit, and an increasing number of students complete each year the final requirements for the baccalaureate and masters' degrees. Extracurricular and student activities are maintained. Each week assemblies are held, affording students the opportunity of hearing artists and lecturers of wide eminence. Under the able administration of Dean Rogers, the Summer Session has

*Not including Music.
†Not including Law.

come to be a most significant feature of the work of the University of Southern California.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

A most striking illustration of the educational projection of a city university into its workaday community is seen in University College of the University of Southern California. This College owes its real beginnings to the growing demands for a downtown division of the rapidly expanding College of Commerce and Business Administration. It was believed that the University could render a service similar to that of the Wall Street Division of New York University by offering a selected list of courses to qualified students at such hours as would not interfere with their regular duties. Downtown evening classes opened in the Realty Building on Spring Street, in the fall of 1923, and, under Harold Stonier, then Director of Extension Division, developed until a wide range of commercial and professional courses was offered in addition to the academic list. These were offered in the late afternoon and evening.

In April, 1924, the University Trustees authorized the establishment of Metropolitan College as one of the divisions of the University. Quarters were leased for the purpose in the upper floors of the newly-completed Transportation Building, whose location (Seventh and Los Angeles Streets) made the classes easily accessible to the business district of Los Angeles and to the Pacific Electric Terminal Building. Courses in business subjects and in education yielding full college credit, proved a boon to commercial employees and teachers in service. The expressed purpose of the new college was originally "to afford a knowledge of the principles underlying modern business practice, emphasizing, meanwhile, the social and community responsibilities of the individual."

Metropolitan College was opened to receive students in September, 1924, with Emery E. Olson as Director. Its curriculum was planned to meet the special needs of those who found it impracticable to attend the regular University sessions as full-time students; regular residence credit, towards a degree, however, was allowed for its courses, and the requirements were defined for a Certificate of Commerce. Instruction was given by members of the regular University faculty, supplemented by lectures presented by selected business men.

In the fall of 1925, Thomas William MacQuarrie, a member of the

faculty of the School of Education, was appointed Director of Metropolitan College. The plan for an all-day program of classes, as well as the co-ordination plan, was discontinued; but late afternoon and evening classes were continued with renewed emphasis. There was a marked trend towards courses in education, particularly on the part of teachers in service who desired to advance themselves to meet the requirements for some state credential.

Early in 1927, Director MacQuarrie resigned to accept the presidency of San Jose State Teachers College; and Ernest W. Tiegs was selected as Acting Dean of the College. Effective July 1 of that year the name of the downtown division was changed to University College. The curriculum was greatly expanded and the academic year placed on the basis of quarters instead of semesters. Thus the typical three-unit course on the quarter plan is equivalent to the two-unit semester course. The intention has been more and more closely to approximate the campus conditions. To that end library service has been provided, and the great majority of courses are conducted by regularly-employed faculty members. It should be noted, however, that the strictly graduate courses are restricted to the campus proper. Thus, while it is possible to fulfill all requirements for the bachelor's degree and for teaching credentials at University College, the requirements for higher academic degrees call for actual campus contact.

Among the students each quarter are a thousand clerical workers and major and junior executives in the field of business. Far more than that number are teachers in service in the schools of Los Angeles and environing communities. Among the others may be found representatives of practically all walks of life. During 1929-30, more than 160 colleges and universities were represented in the student body.

There was a sharp break with tradition when the University administration assumed that learning could proceed in an office building as well as on a campus, that class instruction could be conducted in the evening as well as the morning hours, and that mature students could profit as much by a single long class period during the week as by three short periods in the typical course. Yet results actually achieved seem to substantiate the claim that the mature students who chiefly compose the classes do a quality of work not inferior to that done by average under-

graduate students under the usual daytime college conditions. At least it may be stated that the high quality and serious purpose of the student personnel more than compensate for any handicaps and limitations in respect of academic environment. A large percentage of the students are college graduates, and practically all are persons of maturity and of sincere purpose.

Admission and graduation requirements at University College are identical with those at University Park. It is the constant endeavor of the administration to improve the work through careful selection of instructors, attention to the previous training of individual students, and helpful interest in the actual technique of instruction.

Even the slightest reference to statistical information will reveal the almost incredible expansion of this division of the University's work. The total enrollment for the first year in Metropolitan College was 79; during 1928-29 more than 6,000 different students were served. The totals for the current year will be even larger. Classes are offered in almost all academic subjects from art to engineering and from journalism to philosophy, with education and commerce strongly in the lead in point of numbers. During 1928-29, as many as 150 classes materialized. Typical classes have from 16 to 25 students, though in exceptional instances they have exceeded 50. All instructors in University College are on part-time schedules, almost all of them being members of the University Park faculty. In all, more than one hundred actually conducted classes during the year 1928-29.

Officials of the Los Angeles City School Department and prominent business men have been enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation of the varied educational opportunities offered and genuine service rendered by University College.

COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION

As in the case of the Summer Session, the University Extension work, later known as Community Service, was in its beginnings largely an individual arrangement on the part of a small number of instructors. The demand grew out of a desire on the part of certain Los Angeles principals and teachers to have the University offer a limited number of courses in a downtown location for their benefit and convenience. Organized extension work was undertaken under the direction of Harold J. Stonier in

1920, and classes were conducted in the Realty Board Building on Spring Street even before downtown classes were offered by the College of Commerce.

With the establishment of Metropolitan College (now University College) the downtown classes were placed on a regular residence basis, and thus are not regarded as extension work. In the meantime there had arisen a demand for classes in centers suburban to Los Angeles, which resulted in the policy of offering instruction on a moderate financial basis in any community where sufficient numbers appeared to justify the classes. This work, which has been connected with University College for administrative purposes, is designated Community Service. It is not regarded as "work in residence," but has been a useful adjunct to the University and has offered educational service in a score of near-by cities and towns.

For a number of years practically all of the courses on a wide range of topics given in the large Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking have been taught by instructors belonging to the University faculty.

Another conspicuous example of the service ideal of the University is seen in the Real Estate Course, established in 1924, under the immediate direction of A. William Olmstead. The lectures of this course, presented in the main by leading realtors of the state, as edited by Mrs. Sarah H. Van Dusen, were adopted by the California Real Estate Association for its educational program. A second course was prepared by Professor Thurston H. Ross. These courses have been taken with enthusiasm and profit by thousands of practical real estate dealers in various parts of the state. The completion of the work leads to a joint Certificate in Real Estate issued by the California Real Estate Association and the University of Southern California.

Through the department of Community Service and the Office of Co-ordination, lecturers and speakers on a wide range of topics, musicians, readers, and other University representatives have reached hundreds of audiences or groups in more than 150 different communities.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Courses of study that were of a distinctly social welfare nature were being taught in the rapidly growing department of sociology as early as 1915, although the Division of Social Work was not definitely authorized

by the University Trustees until 1920. In 1923, the name was officially changed to School of Social Welfare, the organization remaining, as before, in close relationship to the department of sociology in the College of Liberal Arts. Emory S. Bogardus, who had been head of the department since its organization in 1915, was appointed Director of the School and is the present incumbent.

When the School of Social Welfare was admitted to membership in the American Association of Training Schools for Professional Social Work in 1924, there was but one other school west of the Mississippi so recognized. Enrollment has increased steadily from year to year both in total numbers and in transfers from other institutions. In 1929-30, the faculty includes eight full-time professors, two fellows, and four graduate assistants.

The aim is to give the student well-balanced training: in theory, through the department of sociology; in actual field experience, through practice work with recognized social agencies. Two main spheres of activity are the development or rehabilitation of unadjusted persons, families, or institutions, and the development or reorganization of communities. Close co-operation is maintained with the city of Los Angeles, particularly with its numerous social welfare agencies, presenting results of surveys and research projects, supplying needed trained workers, and furnishing faculty experts to serve many civic organizations as speakers, advisers, and leaders. Thus, positions that have been held by faculty members include: President of the Social Service Commission of Los Angeles, President of Los Angeles Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, member of the Board of the Goodwill Industries of Southern California, member of the City Housing Commission, director of the Boys' Work Survey of Los Angeles, director of the San Diego Survey, and others. The work of the various social agencies of metropolitan Los Angeles affords the student face-to-face contact with problems previously discussed in class. Under Director Bogardus the School is an active and significant factor in the life of the great community.

In 1926, the Clarence E. Rainwater Library of sociological research was established as a memorial to Professor Rainwater. Here students have ready access to the latest books and periodicals in the field of sociology as well as seminar and research reports in social welfare. The Sociology

Research Laboratory, of comparatively recent origin, offers facilities for research by advanced students. The Social Research Society, which maintains high qualifications for membership, holds research clinics as well as regular meetings. Among the survey projects carried on have been studies of Mexican and Oriental groups in Los Angeles, delinquency among school girls, and causes of truancy among boys and girls in Los Angeles. The Social Research Society has also participated in such extensive surveys as the Race Relations Survey of the Pacific Coast.

Even before the formal establishment of the School of Social Welfare, a Publication Bureau was inaugurated for the dissemination of monographs and news notes. This led to the founding of the *Journal of Applied Sociology,* which was later supplemented by a Social Research Bulletin,—the two being combined in 1927 to form *Sociology and Social Research,* a bimonthly scientific journal internationally recognized. Research work and original studies of merit by graduate students, along with articles by prominent authorities, are published in this journal, of which Dr. Bogardus is editor.

The School of Social Welfare is regularly entered at the end of the sophomore year, the student already having completed two years of work of general scope, including introductory sociology. On the completion of four years of college work, including social work courses, the student is granted the Certificate in Social Work, the Certificate in Americanization Work, or the Certificate in Group and Recreation Work. Graduate work leads to the following awards, according to the curriculum completed: the Diploma in Social Work, the Diploma in Social Research, the Diploma in Americanization Work, the Diploma in Group and Recreation Work, and, through the Sociology Department, the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Thus graduates of the School are prepared for such positions as those involving social case work, social group work, community organization, and social investigation and research.

Already the graduates of this school are occupying numerous positions of importance, including the following: Psychological Examiner, Los Angeles City Schools; Girls' Work Secretary, All Nations Community Center, Los Angeles; Case Supervisor, Outdoor Relief Division, Los Angeles County Charities; and many others. Some have entered still

wider fields, in responsible places of leadership,—in New Haven, Detroit, San Francisco, and a number of American universities.

Forty courses in sociology and social work are offered each semester at University Park campus and University College. As a division of the University it has been effectively organized under the competent direction of Emory S. Bogardus.

LOS ANGELES UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Vital interest in international relations and world affairs has been felt by the University of Southern California throughout its half-century of history. This interest has been greatly heightened since the inauguration of President von KleinSmid in 1922. The elaborate inaugural ceremonies themselves took on the character of a great Pan-American Educational Conference. Later the President was appointed as a delegate to the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, and he seized upon the opportunity to visit many educational institutions in the Latin-American republics. He has been awarded numerous honorary degrees by leading universities of South America.

On April 30, 1924, the Los Angeles University of International Relations was created, with the avowed purpose to "furnish opportunities for the training of statesmen for the consular and diplomatic service, business men for commerce and business administration, of politicians for world service, and of teachers for departments of world affairs in the colleges and universities." Of this projected new-type institution Dr. von KleinSmid was made Chancellor. Raphael Herman is the chief benefactor. It was in reality at first not a part of the University of Southern California, although it subsequently became an affiliated institution and because of personnel and common interests it is now regarded as virtually a part of the Trojan University.

The strategic location of Los Angeles and the cosmopolitan character of its population afford special advantages for a seat for international studies. During a single year the University of Southern California has had a foreign student population of some six hundred, with representatives of five continents and forty-three nations. Preliminary negotiations for a separate campus for the new international institution in the vicinity of Burbank having been discontinued, its headquarters continue to be on

the Southern California campus, with the same interchange of faculty members as exists among the other schools and colleges of the University of Southern California. It sustains a particularly intimate relationship to the department of political science.

The Institute of International Relations held its first annual session, continuing almost a week, at Mr. Frank Miller's Mission Inn, Riverside, in December, 1926. The second session occurred there in November-December, 1927; the third, at the University of Washington, Seattle, in the summer of 1928; the fourth and fifth, at Riverside, in December of 1928 and 1929, respectively. These meetings, presided over by Chancellor von KleinSmid, have attracted national and international leaders in the field of international thought. They have come to possess genuine international significance and are constantly increasing in influence. The volumes of *Proceedings,* published by the University at the close of each session, constitute a valuable collection of discussions on contemporaneous world problems.

Considerable progress has been made towards building up a special library covering the history and progress of international relations and related subjects. Judging from the important source materials already assembled, this library will soon take its place as one of the most complete of its kind on the Pacific coast. In January, 1930, headquarters for the University of International Relations and its library were established in the spacious rooms on the third floor of Hoose Hall. There is lively hope that at an early date provision will be made for the erection on the campus of an International House with appointments commensurate to the remarkable opportunities.

SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The University of Southern California is strongly committed to the idea of service to the community that supports it. While preserving the academic traditions that have made great universities conspicuous among the institutions of modern civilization, it disavows all purpose to hold itself aloof from the surging life about it and to seek for itself the isolation or detachment of the medieval monastery. It is because of their steadfast conviction that it could the better serve the generations by remaining in its location that the Trustees have resisted every attempt to move the

University out of the midst of the city into the attractive spaces of the country district. It has cast in its lot with metropolitan Los Angeles.

As early as 1908, the study of municipal problems was undertaken and a special series of lectures presented by selected officials and civic and business leaders of social vision. Later municipal government was presented as a regular course in the department of political science. During 1921-22, Dr. Roy Malcom served as secretary of the Los Angeles City Club while on leave of absence from his position as Professor of political science. Through various contacts the intimacy of relationship between the University and its civic community has increased.

A distinct goal was reached in the summer of 1928, with the establishment of the Annual Short Course in Public Administration. This attracted to the campus hundreds of public officials from all parts of California and from several other states to attend sections on Budgets and Accounts, Planning and Zoning, Public Health, Street Traffic Control, City Clerkship Administration, Sanitary Engineering, Appraisal and Assessments, Juvenile Welfare, and numerous other related topics. These sections were conducted by such leaders as Carol Aronovici, Harland Bartholomew, LeRoy Bowman, Edwin A. Cottrell, Clarence A. Dykstra, Samuel C. May, William B. Munro, Charles M. Spofford, and others of equal prominence.

The School of Citizenship and Public Administration was duly authorized by the University Trustees on February 28, 1929, an Advisory Committee having been constituted as follows: Philip S. Biegler, Acting Dean of the College of Engineering; Emory S. Bogardus, Director of the School of Social Welfare; Roy Malcom, Professor of political science; Reid L. McClung, Dean of the College of Commerce and Business Administration; William D. Cutter, Dean of the School of Medicine; Lewis E. Ford, Dean of the College of Dentistry; Rockwell D. Hunt, Dean of the Graduate School; William R. LaPorte, Professor of physical education; Justin Miller, Dean of the School of Law; and Frank C. Touton, Director of Educational Research and Service. Emery E. Olson was appointed Director of the School.

Through this new unit, almost unique in American education, the University offers its service to persons engaged in public service desiring an organized plan of further study, to students preparing for careers in

civic administration and research, and to all persons charged with specific governmental responsibility. The professional curriculum provided leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Administration, although a large part of the activities is in providing part-time courses for those actually engaged in various forms of public service.

Students who have completed the requirements for a Junior Certificate in a recognized junior college or other institution may be regularly admitted. Standards of scholarship are identical with those in other divisions of the University. The School maintains a downtown office in the Wilson Building, at First and Spring Streets, opposite the City Hall. So cordial has been reception on the part of public officials that the University has been able to secure the use of rooms in the beautiful City Hall under very favorable conditions.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Braun Corporation for the lectureship in municipal chemistry, making possible the bringing to this coast of F. W. Mohlman, Chief Chemist of the Sanitary Districts of Chicago since 1919. The University also acknowledges with appreciation the courteous co-operation of the following firms, making possible the proceedings of the Section of Sanitary Engineering: Bent Concrete Pipe Company; Gladding, McBean and Company; Pacific Clay Products; United Concrete Pipe and Construction Company; Western Concrete Pipe Company. The courtesy of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power made possible the printing of the proceedings of the Section on Water Supply. The School has been the recipient of numerous other favors and helpful kindnesses, which may serve to illustrate the hospitable reception accorded its offerings at the hands of public officials and commercial houses alike. Expressions of approval of the work of this new unit of the University have been many and most cordial.

Thoroughly convinced of the unlimited educational possibilities offered through radio, the University has for several years made increasing use of this new agency. Beginning in 1926, through co-operation with Station KFI, University students, particularly those selected from the College of Music and the School of Speech, furnished programs at frequent intervals; and a little later a remote control station was established in the Musical Organizations Building on the campus.

During 1928-29 the regular chapel programs were broadcast through

KHJ, and in addition lectures on varied topics were presented several times weekly. The broadcast of the brief chapel talks by Doctor Bruce Baxter has become a regular feature; the radio audience is large and appreciative.

Beginning in March, 1929, a Radio Educational Division was established, and the educational features have been greatly expanded, the broadcast being handled over KEJK (now KMPC), which is operated by R. S. MacMillan Petroleum Corporation. A special feature during the current year consists in an extensive series of lectures by selected faculty members on the general topic, "Semicentennial Lectures on Contributions to Contemporary Civilization."

SCHOOL OF MERCHANDISING

In the fall of 1926, Dr. William D. Moriarty, then Professor of business administration in the University of Washington, came to the University of Southern California as Professor of economics. His major interest from the beginning of his work here, however, has been in the field of merchandising. On June 12, 1929, the University Trustees authorized the establishment of the School of Merchandising to make possible more adequate training over the entire field of marketing, advertising, wholesaling, and retailing, and Dr. Moriarty was named Director of the new School.

The decision to create the School of Merchandising came only after it became evident that there was a coast-wide interest in having some university on the Pacific Slope give thorough undergraduate training in this field. Such an interest was evidenced by assurances of financial support by the leading merchants of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and San Diego, as well as by numerous organizations with merchandising problems of their own. The financial basis of the School comprises an annual $20,000 appropriation by the University and a five-year guarantee of $40,000 a year to be provided by business interests of Southern California. The list of guarantors includes the following: Barker Bros.; N. B. Blackstone Co.; Broadway Department Store; Bullock's; Buffum's, Long Beach; Coulter Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Chaffee Co.; J. J. Haggerty; May Co.; MacMarr Stores; Millinery Stores Co.; I. Magnin Co.; Marston Co., San Diego; Hugh A. Marti Co., Long Beach; Parmelee-

Dohrmann Co.; J. W. Robinson Co.; Myer Siegel Co.; Walker's; Wise Co., Long Beach; Whitney Co., San Diego; Piggly Wiggly (Western Stores); Safeway Stores; Owl Drug Co.; Van de Kamp's; Los Angeles Advertising Club; and Los Angeles Publishers' Association. The general Advisory Board which has greatly assisted in effecting the organization includes John G. Bullock, T. C. Palmer, Harry Buffum, Paul Armstrong, Edward Dale, Frank Holliday, and W. W. Tritt. In addition there have been constituted the Retail Advisory Board, the Advertising Advisory Board, and the Marketing Advisory Board.

Since the four-year collegiate preparation for the field of merchandising is a marked departure from the usual curriculum, a brief statement of the distinctive functions of the School will be of interest. The pre-merchandising curriculum for freshmen and sophomores is intended to enable the more capable types of high school graduates to realize the great opportunities offered by a field which gives employment to one-fifth of the income receivers of the country. By giving the lower division students three-fifths of their work in liberal arts and two-fifths in basic merchandising courses, the fact is emphasized that the future executives in this field must have a well-rounded training. Thirty-six of the sixty hours in the junior and senior years must be in upper division courses in merchandising, including an approved major. For those majoring in retailing a full-time apprenticeship in the last half of the senior year affords special opportunity for the close correlation of theory and practice. Field investigations give similar opportunities in marketing and advertising. Faculty members are encouraged to give evening courses for those in actual employment—thus maintaining constant contact with concrete problems of the workaday world.

The School of Merchandising, which opened in September, 1929, is regarded as an integral part of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, to which it bears a relation similar to that borne by the School of Social Welfare to the department of sociology in the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences. With its experienced faculty of specialists and the active co-operation and support of the merchandising interests of Los Angeles and vicinity, it is in a position to render a conspicuous service in its particular field not only for the immediate community but for the entire Pacific Coast.

Interior Philosophy Building

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Members of the department of philosophy of the University of Southern California have long recognized this institution's exceptional opportunity for a world service through a School of Philosophy, adequately equipped and devoted to idealistic and constructive doctrines of life. Such an aim is in complete harmony with the ideals of the University from its foundation, and with the deeper needs of the times.

Accordingly plans were put under way for the founding of a School of Philosophy whose chief objectives have been thus expressed:

1. To inspire in the undergraduates of this university a respect for synoptic and basic thinking; a new interest in the cultural, as opposed to the applied, studies in the curriculum; and a deeper love of the high values and profounder verities of life. Also to provide the undergraduate with a constructive and idealistic world-view, and to assist him in resolving the false conflict between science and religion.

2. To provide graduate students with the power of independent thinking and the materials for original research in the basic problems of truth and existence, and to train scholars, leaders and teachers with a constructive and idealistic world-view.

3. To contribute to the dissolving of the general intellectual confusion in fundamental thinking everywhere, and to emphasize a broadly Christian and theistic philosophy of life.

4. To establish a center of serious research which should give genuine contribution to world scholarship.

5. To influence the Orient by offering to her visiting students the best of Western thought, and to make contacts with the East by exchange lectureships.

6. Finally, to contribute to the achievements of the metropolitan community of Los Angeles in its aspiration to become a world center of culture.

The consummation of the plans was momentarily checked by the untimely death of their chief supporter, Colonel Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, who had already given liberally in money and counsel, as well as personal encouragement, for the upbuilding of an adequately stocked philosophical library and an efficiently staffed department. The surviving members of his family, however, in keeping with Colonel Mudd's general wishes, and as a permanent memorial to his honored name, gave upwards of $300,000, in 1928, for the construction and equipment of a suitable building for the proposed School. By vote of the University Trustees the School of Philosophy was authorized May 16, 1929.

The Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Memorial Hall of Philosophy, located at University Avenue and Exposition Boulevard, directly across from the great Los Angeles Museum, was completed and occupied in December, 1929. As a thing of beauty with commanding tower, clock, and lovely chimes, this building symbolizes the importance of philosophical thought in pursuit of culture and in the world order, and furnishes that classic atmosphere so conducive to an inspired love of truth and to profound and productive scholarship. The stately building, in whose construction and decoration every effort was made to facilitate contemplative study and thought, is fully provided with abundant classroom and office space, a library with a capacity of 200,000 books, seminar and individual study rooms, and several spacious lecture halls.

The ambitious plans for assembling a faculty of commensurate dignity and eminent scholarship have already been realized in part. Two eminent philosophers have accepted regular appointments,—Dr. H. Wildon Carr, formerly of the University of London, and, for the second semester of each year, Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford University. The School of Philosophy has established a policy of inviting each year at least one eminent philosopher as guest professor. This has brought to the University the following notable scholars:

1926-27—Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, Senior Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford University.

1927-28—Dr. John Muirhead, formerly professor of philosophy in the University of Birmingham; late visiting professor in the University of California, and editor of the International Library of Philosophy.

Dr. John E. Boodin, formerly professor of philosophy in Carleton College. Since 1928 professor of philosophy in the University of California at Los Angeles.

1928-29—Dr. Joseph A. Leighton, head of the department of philosophy of Ohio State University.

1929-30—Dr. Edmund H. Hollands, head of the department of philosophy in the University of Kansas.

Dr. R. F. A. Hoernle, professor of philosophy in the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, has been invited as guest professor for 1930-31.

The Hoose Library of Philosophy was founded as a memorial to James Harmon Hoose, formerly head of the department of philosophy

and for many years an outstanding personality in the University. The initial foundation was provided through gifts of Colonel Mudd and his son Seeley Greenleaf Mudd, Mrs. Hoose, Ralph Tyler Flewelling, and interested students and alumni. At present the Library contains approximately 10,000 volumes, with files of the philosophical and psychological journals of Europe and America. A considerable number of incunabula and rare volumes are included, as well as certain important manuscripts from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Already the Hoose Library is regarded as the most noteworthy philosophical collection in western America.

The Personalist, a quarterly journal of Philosophy, Theology, and Literature, is published by the School, with Director Ralph Tyler Flewelling as editor. Broadly speaking, its major purpose is to disseminate personalistic and idealistic philosophy. It has just completed its first decade, having won a merited reputation in Europe as well as throughout America. A new project of the School contemplates the inauguration of a series of publications to be known as *The Southern California Classics*. These are to be translations of French, German, Italian, and Latin classics unavailable in English, also original contributions to scholarship by members of the faculty. Dr. H. Wildon Carr, translator of Bergson and Croce, has consented to serve as editor of this series. The philosophical society of the University, known as "The Argonauts," holds meetings semimonthly, which do much to foster friendly contact between students and instructors. The Philosophy Seminar, composed largely of university teachers in the vicinity of Los Angeles, affords unusual opportunities for advanced graduate students.

Other expressions of the School are found in public occasional lectures by faculty members and visiting scholars, and the founding of the free lectures in philosophy at the Los Angeles Public Library, under the direction of Dr. John E. Boodin, visiting professor during 1927-28 and now a regular professor at our neighboring University. Plans for the future contemplate still more generous contributions to the cultural life by inaugurating several series of public lectures, including a series on the high level of the Lowell Lectures of Boston. The larger plans of the School of Philosophy, as projected by its Director, Dr. Flewelling, will doubtless be progressively realized by friends of generous vision and financial ability.

GROWTH

Old College

GROWTH

HEN George Finley Bovard became President of the University in 1903, a single building housed the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Music, the College of Oratory, the School of Fine Arts, and the Academy. The addition of two wings to the main building in 1905 and remodeling throughout brought to completion the Administration Building, now known as "Old College." In the meantime the old gymnasium, which has served during recent years as the Women's Athletic Building, had been completed in 1904.

In 1907, the frame structure for chemistry and pharmacy was completed and equipped with excellent laboratories and up-to-date equipment. This building was wrecked in 1924 on the completion of the first unit of Science Hall. There were several minor building operations and alterations that need not be recounted here.

The crowning achievement in construction during the administration of President Bovard was the completion of the new administration building in February, 1921, which with singular appropriateness the Trustees named the George Finley Bovard Administration Building. Its central portion contains the beautiful cathedral-like auditorium; the north wing is called Hoose Hall as a memorial to Doctor James Harmon Hoose; and the south wing is Stowell Hall in honor of the organizer of the School of Education. The great tower with its eight colossal figures in stone(John Wesley, Matthew Simpson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Cicero, Plato, Borden P. Bowne, and Phillips Brooks) forms a fitting landmark for the entire community. The building, costing approximately $600,000, is of North Italian Renaissance architecture, of red brick with tile roof.

The Basketball Pavilion was completed early in 1923, providing ample floor space for games and a seating capacity for 1,200 persons. This frame building served as a gymnasium for men until its destruction by fire on May 29, 1929.

An outstanding achievement of the first seven years of President von KleinSmid's administration is seen in the remarkable building program. Work was begun on the first unit of Science Hall in November, 1924, and the entire massive structure was completed in 1928. Its frontage extends the entire block from Thirty-sixth Place to Thirty-seventh Street on University Avenue, the total cost being well in excess of half a million dollars.

The School of Law Building was completed and occupied in the spring of 1926. The spacious lobby, the ample, well-lighted library, and the attractive auditorium are distinctive features. During the same year the Architecture Building was also added; this, however, being in the nature of a temporary structure.

The completion of the Women's Residence Hall on Thirty-sixth Street marked an important step in providing adequate housing facilities for students. To the Town and Gown Club is due much credit for this splendid project, involving a cost of approximately $150,000. The attractive building has accommodations for one hundred girls.

Aeneas Hall for young men is the result of a similar project. This building, located in Thirty-sixth Place, was erected in 1926-27 by private capital but under arrangements giving complete jurisdiction to the University. Costing $142,000, it has accommodations for one hundred and sixty men.

For several years student leaders had agitated the idea of a building specially designed for student activities. In due time this had a rich fruitage in the form of the beautiful Student Union Building, at the corner of University Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, completed in the spring of 1928. The project has been financed through surplus receipts from athletic contests. The building itself is a fine example of North Italian architecture. Conspicuous among its highly useful appointments are the Students' Co-operative Book Store, the large Coffee Shop, the large Social Hall with separate lounge for men and for women, and rooms of the Faculty Men's and Women's Clubs.

Bridge Hall, which is adjacent to the School of Law Building on University Avenue, was also completed in 1928, at a cost of upwards of $200,000. This was made possible by a generous bequest from Doctor Norman Bridge and is used chiefly for providing offices and classrooms for various departments of the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences.

The Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Hall of Philosophy was completed in December, 1929, and occupied the following month by the newly-organized School of Philosophy. In this beautiful building, costing with its equipment approximately $300,000, the donors (Mrs. Seeley W. Mudd and Seeley G. Mudd) have placed at a strategic location on the University campus an enduring and worthy monument to their husband and father. Of Roman brick, cast stone trimmed, with tile roof, its central patio faces University Avenue at Exposition Boulevard. The structure is dominated by the eighteen-foot square tower rising 141 feet, which with clock and full set of chimes forms a landmark of true academic type. One of the most pleasing features is the exquisite room with high-vaulted ceiling that houses the James Harmon Hoose Library of Philosophy.

The latest item on the building program to this date is the Physical Education Hall, to the rear of Bovard Administration Building. Ground breaking ceremonies were conducted November 12, 1929, by President von KleinSmid and Professor Ralph LaPorte. This building, which will cost three-quarters of a million dollars, differs widely from the traditional college gymnasium in that it will provide classroom and office space for the combined men's and women's departments of physical education, quarters for student health service, facilities for specialized sports, locker and shower rooms, and ample facilities for swimming. A large roof garden will be equipped with solaria. Altogether Physical Education Hall will take its place as one of the finest and most useful of the campus structures.

ACTIVITIES

Social Hall

ACTIVITIES

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

TUDENT government at the University of Southern California has been very helpfully developed, resulting in distinct benefits to the students themselves. A Student Council affords representation to student leaders and to all factions of the student body. Faculty representatives serve in a purely advisory capacity. Such matters as freshman regulations, elections, rallies and assembly speakers, social functions, and the inauguration and control of new organi zations and activities are controlled by the student government. Such groups as the Trojan Knights, the Amazons, and the Squires are effective service organizations. Student government has prevailed on the campus for years, carrying out the aims of a true student organization.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

The work of literary and debating societies has been an important phase of the extracurricular activities of the University, particularly during the early decades of its history. The original of this type was the Union Literary Society, founded in 1880, and open to both sexes.

In 1882 two separate societies were organized, Aristotelian Literary Society for men and Athena Literary Society for women. These societies have had continuous existence, and are active on the campus today. Programs in Aristotelian Hall and Athena Hall, on the third floor of Old College, have contributed to the cultural and forensic development of many of Southern California's most prominent alumni.

The purpose of Aristotelian is "the promotion of literary and forensic activity among the men students," the four lines of activity being oratory, debating, creative writing, and parliamentary drill. Its present meeting place is the new Aristotelian Hall on the third floor of the Bovard Administration Building. Each year the society entertains and is entertained by the women's literary societies and engages in athletic contests with the men's societies.

A distinctive aim of Athena is to strive towards an understanding of the creative arts, special emphasis being placed upon extemporaneous speaking, debating, and parliamentary procedure. In 1927 the society was recognized as Gamma Chapter of Athena National Literary Society. She closes her Golden Year with a total of approximately 650 names inscribed on her constitution roster.

With the new growth of the University under the administration of President George F. Bovard two new societies were organized that have continued their activities to the present. In the spring of 1904, Clionian Literary Society, the first of these, was founded for women students, in honor of Clio, Muse of History. Its motto, "Always to excel," symbolizes the aim of the Society.

In October, 1906, Comitia Literary Society was organized by men students for the purpose of sponsoring literary and forensic activities. The original Society was reorganized in the fall of 1928. It has been the practice of Comitia to entertain Clionian, which is regarded as a sister society, at least once each semester; and at the opening of each academic year the two unite in holding a reception for incoming freshmen. Inter-society debating has also become a fixed custom with Comitia. The literary societies, while at times apparently overshadowed by other campus groups, have been among the most influential organizations on Southern California's campus.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

In 1908 there were eight social fraternities and sororities on the campus, composed of students of the College of Liberal Arts. By the beginning of the current academic year, the number had increased to thirty-nine, thirty of which are local chapters of national organizations. All told, almost a hundred honorary and professional societies and fraternities are now recognized on the University campus, of which more than one-third are composed of students in Letters, Arts, and Sciences. In addition to these are to be found many societies and clubs,—departmental religious, and racial.

ATHLETICS

The athletic teams of the University have in recent years met with remarkable success. The United States Olympic teams have comprised

more "Trojan" men than from any other University. In 1925 and again in 1926, the track team won the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. In 1928, the basketball team won the Pacific Coast intercollegiate championship, a record which was repeated in 1930. In the summer of 1928, the baseball team had a very successful tour of Japan and parts of China, creating a fine impression in many Oriental cities. But the spectacular achievements of Southern California football teams have aroused the greatest enthusiasm of all, attracting nation-wide interest. Great care is exercised in passing upon the scholastic qualifications of athletes, and a high standard of sportsmanship is demanded throughout.

FORENSICS AND ORATORY

Not less remarkable have been the achievements of the University's forensic teams, whether in the field of formal oratory, or extemporaneous speaking, or intercollegiate debating. Of the 137 debates participated in from 1921 to 1929 where decisions were rendered, Southern California was victorious in 105, lost in 30, and tied in 2. In the spring of 1927, Arthur L. Syvertson won second place in the National Intercollegiate Contest on the United States Constitution. Twice out of four annual extemporaneous speaking contests, "Trojan" orators have won first place.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The University has its full quota of musical organizations—glee clubs, orchestra, band, and special groups and combinations. Perhaps the highest measure of distinction has come to the Trojan Band, which has achieved a national distinction as one of the largest and best developed by an institution of learning.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

One of the most noteworthy of the student activities is seen in the field of college journalism. The *Courier* was issued once a week from September 26, 1905, to June 12, 1912, and the *Daily Southern Californian* was launched September 16, 1912, being published four days each week until June 10, 1915. In the meantime the appellation "Trojan," first applied to the University of Southern California in February, 1912, by

the sports editor of the *Los Angeles Times,* so appealed to the collegiate imagination as to be adopted by the student body. Accordingly the name of the college newspaper was changed, beginning in September, 1915, to the *Trojan,* and finally, in 1925, the *Daily Trojan.* This paper, designated as the "official publication of the Associated Students," now supplies an excellent practice ground for the department of journalism, as well as chronicle of the University.

El Rodeo is the name of the college annual produced by the Junior class. Student annuals of the various colleges of the University have been co-ordinated and merged into this volume, which since 1924 has been an all-University production. Issued primarily to mark the annual graduation, it has developed into a complete year book of the entire scope of University life. Its beautiful art features, numerous photographic reproductions, and articles have attracted wide attention.

Since 1919, the *Wampus,* the University's humorous magazine, has made its bid for popular favor. After many vicissitudes and some turmoil, it has come to appear with fair regularity at monthly intervals, being at present published under the supervision of the department of journalism. The *Pigskin Review* is widely distributed during the football season. It contains information regarding the contending teams and has attained a high degree of popularity.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

During the major part of the history of the University, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have enacted a definite and consistent role on the campus. The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1892 by John R. Mott, to meet the moral and religious needs of the student, create world vision, and uphold the Christian ideal in spirit, mind, and body. The four-fold program includes the building service, campus service, community service, and religious education. The "Hut" was erected during the World War and has since been used exclusively for the Y. M. C. A. The annual Catalina Conference and the Asilomar Conference are prominent features of the "Y" work. Under the efficient leadership of Secretary Glenn Turner the Association plays a vital part in the life of the campus.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the University was

organized November 5, 1906. It is a participant in the World's Student Christian Federation. Character building and training for leadership are the chief objectives. Through the social service department varied activities are maintained in welfare institutions of Los Angeles. The social life includes several features, such as the annual "hi-jinks," the Fathers' and Daughters' Banquet, and the Mothers' and Daughters' Banquet. Delegates are sent each summer to the Asilomar Conference, which is a source of much inspiration. Today the organization reaches out into all parts of the campus and, under the leadership of Mrs. Pearle Aikin Smith, executive secretary, helpfully contacts all types of women students, assisting in finding a bond of Christian fellowship in the great University group.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

The Cosmopolitan Club endeavors to bring into sympathetic thought and co-operation the foreign and American students. The Club is an exponent of the best Americanism,—of the faith that the new internationalism can be furthered through the meeting of minds and the friendly facing of common problems. Membership in the Club is about equally divided between Americans and foreigners. In numbers the Oriental groups stand first, with Latin-Americans, Filipinos, and Indians (Hindus) following. During the year 1929-30 more than five hundred foreign students were registered at the University of Southern California, exclusive of University College and the Summer Session. These represented fifty countries or dependencies. The International House affords opportunity for comradeship and cultural and racial interchange under wholesome conditions. By its fine co-operation Delta Phi Epsilon fraternity has made possible some of the most helpful activities.

ALUMNI

The thousands of men and women who constitute the Alumni Association are regarded as just as definite a part of the University as the students and the faculty. For many years the alumni of the respective schools and colleges were organized in individual units. In 1923, the General Alumni Association was formed,—an organization representing all major divisions of the University, fostering the all-University spirit. This movement was ably led by Harold Stonier; the late Edward L.

Doheny, Jr., was the first president of the General Alumni Association. Under the direction of Frank Hadlock, present alumni secretary, the Trojan Club came into existence,—today there are more than a score of Trojan Clubs.

Two general meetings of alumni are held each year, one at "Homecoming," at the height of the football season, the other at "Class Reunions," during Commencement Week, when the classes celebrating their 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, and 25th anniversaries meet for class dinners and commencement festivities.

The Bureau of Employment, opened in 1927, offers a very helpful service to increasing numbers of alumni. The *Southern California Alumni Review,* published monthly through the academic year, is a comprehensive magazine, invaluable as a means of keeping in touch with the widely-scattered alumni. Altogether the Alumni Association is an excellent organization, yearly increasing in solidarity and in propagating the ideals and traditions of Southern California.

NEIGHBORING COLLEGES

NEIGHBORING COLLEGES

(Arranged in the Order of Their Founding)

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

N 1869, St. Vincent's College, the parent of the present Loyola University, received its charter from the State. Four years earlier its career was begun in the adobe home of Don Vicente Lugo at the Plaza of Los Angeles. Its first real campus, a gift from O. W. Childs, was located between Sixth and Eighth streets. In 1887, the College was moved to a new campus at Washington Street and Grand Avenue. In 1916, under the administration of the Society of Jesus, the College was moved to a new ten-acre campus on Venice Boulevard, opening under the name of Loyola. Finally, in May, 1928, ground was broken on the present 100-acre campus on the plateaus above Playa del Rey. On September 13, 1929, students first enrolled at Del Rey were greeted as pioneers of Loyola University by President Joseph A. Sullivan. The construction program, sponsored by the Catholic Church of the Los Angeles diocese, calls for a group of notable buildings.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The University of California at Los Angeles had its beginnings in March, 1881, with the creation of the Los Angeles State Normal School, which was first located at the corner of Fifth Street and Grand Avenue, where the main building of the Los Angeles City Library now stands. In 1914 the Los Angeles Normal School was moved to the site on North Vermont Avenue now occupied by the Los Angeles Junior College.

July 24, 1919, the grounds, buildings, and records of the Los Angeles State Normal School were transferred to the regents of the University of California, and the name changed to the Southern Branch of the University of California. During the year 1919-1920, only the freshman and sophomore years in Letters and Science were offered; the third year in

1923, and the fourth year in 1924. In June, 1925, the first degree, a Bachelor of Arts, was conferred. In 1922, a Teachers' College was organized, and in June, 1923, this conferred, for the first time, the degree of Bachelor of Education.

On February 1, 1927, the name of the institution was changed to the University of California at Los Angeles. In September, 1929, the University moved to its new campus of 384 acres near Bel-Air between Wilshire and Beverly Boulevards, presented by the cities of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Venice, and Los Angeles.

From 1904 to 1917, the school was directed by Jesse F. Millspaugh, and since that time by Dr. Ernest C. Moore.

CLAREMONT COLLEGES

Claremont Colleges is the name of an informal group of small colleges, enjoying certain privileges in common,—such as a central library and major laboratories,—yet each being free to concentrate and experiment in special fields. Here is a plan, in Southern California, similar to that of the great English universities, fulfilling a prophecy of President Timothy Dwight, uttered in 1794, that in the Western world "new-born Oxfords cheer the evening skies." Pomona College, oldest and best known of the group, was incorporated in 1887 and opened most humbly in September, 1888, under the auspices of the Congregational Church. Later it was moved to its permanent home at Claremont. It has developed a fine *esprit de corps,* splendid ideals, and an enviable reputation for scholarship. It is distinctively a residence college. Claremont Colleges came into being on the recommendation of President James A. Blaisdell. Gifts from Seeley W. Mudd and Miss Ellen B. Scripps made possible the first additional collegiate unit, Scripps College. "One of America's most beautiful and uniquely conceived colleges for women" thus opened its doors in the fall of 1927 with Ernest J. Jaqua as president. The next year, when Dr. Blaisdell assumed general charge of Claremont Colleges, Charles K. Edmunds accepted the presidency of Pomona College. With its campus of real enchantment, its strong faculties, and a well-organized alumni body, Claremont Colleges promise to make a truly unique contribution in the field of American higher education.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

"The Occidental University of Los Angeles" was founded April 12, 1887, by a group of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian denomination. Although under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church, this institution was never sectarian. Occidental College was created "to secure an education that is broad and thorough . . . . and to realize a culture that is practical and Christian." It was opened to students, women as well as men, in September, 1888. Following a disastrous fire in 1896, the College found a temporary home, under President S. H. Weller, in the downtown building abandoned by St. Vincent's College. The name University was given up. Three years later the ten-acre campus at Highland Park was occupied. Having survived a series of lean years, the college inspired fresh confidence under the aggressive leadership of President John Willis Baer. In 1914 the present 95-acre campus on the slopes of York Valley was presented to the College by Ralph Rogers, and to this new home the Occidental "family" was moved. On the retirement of Dr. Baer, Remsen Du Bois Bird became president.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The California Institute of Technology in Pasadena owes its inception to Amos G. Throop. Beginning its career in 1891, Throop University pioneered the way to manual training in the West. Two years later its name was changed to Throop Polytechnic Institute; again, in 1910, to Throop College of Technology; finally, in 1920, to the California Institute of Technology. Under the brilliant leadership of Robert A. Millikan, with the munificent financial support of Arthur H. Fleming and other outstanding benefactors, this highly specialized institution has come to be one of the world's foremost centers of scientific research.

WHITTIER COLLEGE

Whittier Academy was opened in 1891. In 1901, Whittier College was chartered as a degree-conferring institution, with Charles E. Gebbets as first president. For years Washington Hadley was the chief benefactor. Thomas Newlin was president from 1907 to 1915. In that year he was succeeded by Absalom Rosenberger, who in turn was succeeded by Walter

F. Dexter in 1923. Under President Dexter's administration Whittier College has taken a recognized place in the fine group of colleges of Southern California.

IMMACULATE HEART COLLEGE

Immaculate Heart College is an outgrowth of the Immaculate Heart Academy, which dates from 1890 and was the first Catholic high school in Los Angeles to be accredited to the University of California. In 1906, the school was moved from its Pico Heights site to a commanding fourteen-acre campus on the Hollywood hillsides, where junior college work was undertaken from the beginning. At present a full collegiate curriculum of four years is offered, and regular academic degrees are conferred. Bishop John J. Cantwell laid the corner stone of the new Administration Building April 14, 1929. The building program calls for four additional structures on the hilltop where Western Avenue meets Los Feliz Boulevard.

LA VERNE COLLEGE

In 1891, a group of German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkers, incorporated as the Lordsburg College Association for the operation of a non-sectarian college where youth might pursue their education "free from evil surroundings." S. S. Garst was first president. The hard times compelled the closing of the doors for two years, but they were reopened in 1903, under W. C. Hanawalt. In 1916, the name of Lordsburg was changed to La Verne, the college likewise taking the new name, under the administration of S. J. Miller. In 1923, Ellis M. Studebaker became president, the academy was discontinued, and an earnest campaign was undertaken to raise the scholastic rating of the college. Decided progress has been made; the student body has been greatly increased, and official recognition has been gained.

PASADENA COLLEGE

Pasadena College is the outgrowth of a new faith,—the Church of the Nazarene. Deets Pacific Bible College, founded in 1902, became the Nazarene University eight years later and was finally re-named Pasadena College for the city of its adoption. Its chief objective is the "develop-

ment of symmetrical character, and courses are shaped toward the preparation of young people for Christian service." The first president was Phineas F. Bresee; the present administrator is Orval J. Nease. Much emphasis is laid upon Bible teaching and Christian living; and there is at present a hopeful movement to raise the standards of academic work to the end that Pasadena College shall fully merit a recognized place at the hand of regular standardizing bodies.

UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

A group of Baptists met in Los Angeles in December, 1906, for the purpose of organizing a college which would offer "opportunity of obtaining a broad, liberal culture in surroundings physically, mentally, and spiritually helpful." The offer of Karl C. Wells of forty acres of choice land in Redlands, together with a generous cash gift, resulted in the decision to locate there. The University opened its doors in September, 1909, on the very spot that had been occupied by Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, pioneer agriculturist and friend of Leland Stanford. The first president of the new college was Jasper N. Field, who was succeeded in 1913 by Victor L. Duke. In an incredibly brief time Redlands has built up a generous endowment and a group of beautifully located buildings for its student body of 600.

CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

On September 29, 1909, the Christian Churches of Southern California in convention assembled expressed the desire "to create an institution of Christian learning to serve not only their own educational needs alone, but the general cause of Christian culture." After a decade of working and waiting the provisional offer of Charles C. Chapman of $200,000 quickly brought to fruition the wider campaign for the California School of Christianity, a title which was changed, early in 1923, to California Christian College. Dr. Arthur Braden, chief founder, served as president for seven years, resigning early in 1930 to take the presidency of Transylvania College, Kentucky. He was succeeded at California Christian College by President Cecil F. Cheverton. The College was located on a five-acre tract on North Vermont Avenue across the street from the former site of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Instruction began in September, 1920. From the beginning the religious function has been emphasized, and there is full recognition that the formation of character is the highest function of the college.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

One of the newest of the collegiate institutions in the vicinity of Los Angeles is Mount Saint Mary's College, an outgrowth of Saint Mary's Academy, well-known Catholic school for girls, located on Slauson Avenue and Mesa Drive. Its avowed purpose is "to offer to young women an opportunity of receiving a liberal education, in an environment conducive to the development of sound Christian principles." Founded in 1925 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, under the patronage of Bishop John J. Cantwell of the Diocese of Los Angeles and San Diego, it has acquired a permanent home on a tract of thirty-six acres located two and one-half miles north of Beverly Boulevard, between Sepulveda and Mandeville canyons, not far from the University of California at Los Angeles.

OTHER NEAR-BY INSTITUTIONS

OTHER NEAR-BY INSTITUTIONS

LIBRARIES

HE Los Angeles Public Library, housed in the beautiful new building near the Civic Center, with its forty-five branches and seventy-two distributing stations, claims a high place among the world's great libraries. It is particularly rich in works of reference and in Californiana. It ranks first in per capita circulation of books among the six largest cities in the United States. Librarian Everett R. Perry is the director.

The William A. Clark, Jr., Library in Los Angeles is one of the finest limited collections of books in the West. The special collections relating to John Dryden and Oscar Wilde are the most extensive ever brought together by an individual. This library, by arrangement effected in 1926, is to go to the University of California at Los Angeles, and is intended to be a permanent memorial to the donor's father, the late William A. Clark, United States Senator from Montana.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. For almost two score years Henry E. Huntington, chief founder of the Pacific Electric Railway System, was engaged in bringing together at his palatial San Marino home priceless collections of incunabula, rare books, and uncounted manuscripts in the fields of early English literature and Western American History. A world-renowned gallery of Eighteenth Century English paintings was developed, including canvases by Romney, Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, and other masters. No painting attracts more universal attention than "The Blue Boy," by Gainsborough. The commodious Library Building was added to the stately Georgian home in 1919; then it was that Mr. Huntington bequeathed his treasures to the people of California. Under the direction of Dr. Max Farrand the library has become a center of literary research.

MUSEUMS

Los Angeles Museum of History, Science, and Art. On December 17, 1910, the corner stone was laid of the Los Angeles Museum of

History, Science, and Art adjacent to the University of Southern California. Here, in spacious Exposition Park, City, County, and State have united under the leadership of William M. Bowen to develop one of the community's most splendid cultural centers. In the unique La Brea remains of prehistoric animals, found in the Wilshire District, the Museum contains the world's largest and most important paleontological collection. Besides, there are the rapidly growing historical collections, attractive exhibits of paintings and sculpture, libraries, and numerous other features of high cultural value. In Exposition Park also are the State Exposition Building, which admirably visualizes California's ample resources, the State Armory, and the Coliseum, in which Los Angeles will be host on the occasion of the Tenth Olympiad in 1932.

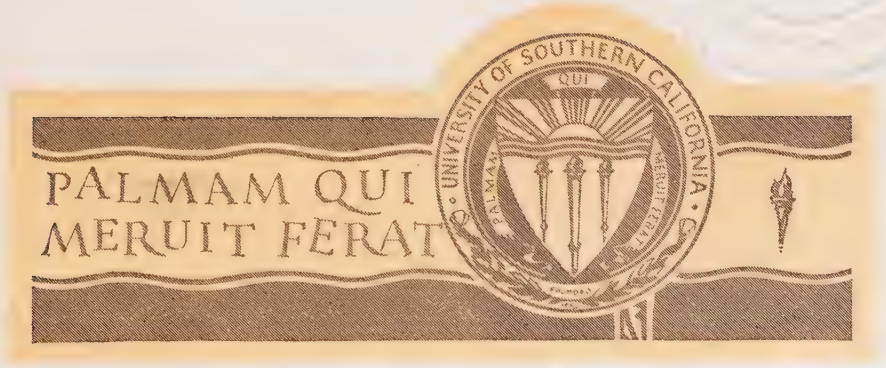
Southwest Museum. The Southwest Museum is the child of Charles Fletcher ("Don Carlos") Lummis, to whose boundless energy, unquenchable enthusiasm, and unique personality the entire Southwest is a perpetual debtor. The Museum's existence dates from 1903, though the present imposing building did not open its doors until 1914. From inception its proud ambition has been to maintain "scientific standards as strict and as high as are anywhere held in the world's chief centers of culture." Its chosen subject is archaeology, "humanized and expanded into the newer anthropology—The Science of Man." It has won a high place in its special field, with its invaluable collections, its library, and the rich program of adult education carried on by its present resourceful director, Dr. James A. B. Scherer.

Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. George Ellery Hale, creative administrator and talented scientist, may rightly be regarded as the founder as well as director of Mount Wilson Observatory. By virtue of gifts from John D. Hooker and, later, the Carnegie Institution, the largest refracting telescope in the world, with 40-inch lens, was ready for service in 1908. Eight years later this was superseded by the great 100-inch Hooker Telescope, which has yielded results exceeding every expectation, revealing upwards of a thousand million stars. Now, in 1930, a 200-inch telescope, assured by the provision of ample funds, is in process of manufacture. The new telescope will be ten times as powerful as the 150-inch reflector, "penetrating more than three times as far into space."

RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

THE record of accomplishment of the University of Southern California during the past fifty-year period is impressive. From a single building and an investment of $12,000, it has grown to fifteen buildings and an investment of $6,500,000. From a faculty of four, it has grown to a faculty of approximately five hundred. From the single College of Liberal Arts, with a student enrollment of fifty-five, the University has grown to twenty schools and colleges, with an enrollment of sixteen thousand. Of this number, 5,974 are in the state but from outside the city of Los Angeles; 1,390, outside the state of California; and 146, from outside the United States.

The University of Southern California is now entering on a period of intensive rather than extensive development. Additional buildings are needed; additional schools and colleges may come; but the chief task ahead is to enlarge the staffs of the various departments, schools and colleges, add to the volumes and collections of sources in the libraries, increase the scientific equipment and collections, and provide more time for research. Thus in the future even more richly than in the past the University will contribute to the development of the community, the State, and the Nation; so will it win increased recognition throughout the world. *Palman qui meruit ferat.*



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SEMICENTENNIAL COMMITTEES

The "Silver" Committee

(Honorary Faculty Committee whose members have given twenty-five or more years of service to the University of Southern California)

President Emeritus George Finley Bovard
Professor Margaret G. Borthwick
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Dean Lewis E. Ford
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Hugh C. Willett, *Secretary*
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Program: Rockwell D. Hunt, *Chairman;* Emory S. Bogardus, Hugh C. Willett.

Publicity: Emery E. Olson, *Chairman;* Roy L. French, W. D. Moriarty, Gladys Wadsworth Tuttle, Grace D. Walker, Gwynn Wilson.

Printing: H. W. Hill, *Chairman;* Roy T. Thompson, Josephine C. Wice.

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Entertainment: Francis M. Bacon, *Chairman;* Bruce R. Baxter, Ruth W. Brown, Mary Sinclair Crawford, Louis Wann.

Exhibitions: Charlotte M. Brown, *Chairman;* C. D. Carus, Willard S. Ford, C. Raimond Johnson, Wm. Ray MacDonald, Irene McCulloch.

Music: Arthur M. Perry, *Chairman;* Horatio Cogswell, J. Arthur Lewis, Harold W. Roberts, Alexander Stewart.

Decorations: Verle L. Annis, *Chairman;* Francis M. Baldwin, Wm. Ray MacDonald, Clara G. Stephenson, Amy R. Woller.

University Ode: Allison Gaw, *Chairman;* Horatio Cogswell, Charles E. Pemberton.

Alumni: James D. McCoy, *Chairman;* Allen T. Archer, Herbert Freston, Frank Hadlock, Everett Mattoon, Helen M. Morehouse, Linton Smith.

Associated Students: Don Leo Adams, *Chairman;* Arthur E. Neeley, *Vice-Chairman;* Robert Beardsley, Isabel Loftus, Janet McCoy, Donald E. McLarnin, Samuel Newman, Dorothie Smith, Van Holmgren Tanner, Hyrum S. White, Irma Willis.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Southern California comprises the following Schools and Colleges, with administrative officers for the academic year 1929-30, as listed, respectively:

RUFUS B. VON KLEINSMID, *President*

WARREN BRADLEY BOVARD, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

FRANK CHARLES TOUTON, *Vice-President; Director of Educational Program*

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School of Medicine.....WILLIAM D. CUTTER, *Dean*

College of Dentistry (affiliated).....LEWIS E. FORD, *Dean*

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The Graduate School.....ROCKWELL D. HUNT, *Dean*

School of Education.....LESTER B. ROGERS, *Dean*

College of Commerce and Business Administration.....REID L. MCCLUNG, *Dean*

The Summer Session.....LESTER B. ROGERS, *Dean*

College of Pharmacy.....LAIRD J. STABLER, *Dean*

School of Social Welfare.....EMORY S. BOGARDUS, *Director*

University College.....ERNEST W. TIEGS, *Dean*

The Los Angeles University of International Relations (affiliated).....R. B. VON KLEINSMID, *Chancellor*

College of Engineering.....PHILIP S. BIEGLER, *Acting Dean*

School of Architecture.....ARTHUR C. WEATHERHEAD, *Acting Dean*

School of Citizenship and Public Administration.....EMERY E. OLSON, *Director*

School of Philosophy.....RALPH T. FLEWELLING, *Director*

School of Merchandising.....W. D. MORIARTY, *Director*

CHRONOLOGICAL GROWTH OF THE STUDENT BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(From the year of founding to the beginning of the Semicentennial Year)

1880 ——— 1930

1880-1881	55
1884-1885	114
1885-1886	248
1888-1889	524
1892-1893	179
1900-1901	259
1901-1902	307
1902-1903	328
1903-1904	431
1904-1905	587
1905-1906	729
1906-1907	900
1907-1908	921
1908-1909	964
1909-1910	1,079
1910-1911	1,802
1911-1912	2,107
1912-1913	2,505
1913-1914	2,649
1914-1915	2,773
1915-1916	3,106
1916-1917	3,718
1917-1918	3,437
1918-1919	3,774
1919-1920	4,260
1920-1921	4,850
1921-1922	5,635
1922-1923	7,846
1923-1924	8,750
1924-1925	9,953
1925-1926	12,217
1926-1927	14,066
1927-1928	15,084
1928-1929	15,906

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